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A N
ACCOUNT

Shewing the PROGRESS of the

Colony of G E O R G I A

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A M E R I C A

FROM ITS

First Establishment.



L O N D O N :

Printed in the Year M. DCC. XLI.

AN ACCOUNT

Showing the PROGRESS of the

Colony of G E O R G I A

A M E R I C A

FROM THE

First Settlement



A N

ACCOUNT

Shewing the PROGRESS of the
Colony of *G E O R G I A*

I N
A M E R I C A

From its First ESTABLISHMENT.

HIS Majesty King *George* the Second, by his Letters Patent, bearing Date the Ninth Day of *June* One thousand Seven hundred and Thirty-two, reciting amongst other things, That many of his poor Subjects were, through Misfortunes, and want of Employment, reduced to great Necessities, and would be glad to be settled in any of his Majesty's Provinces in *America*, where, by cultivating the Lands waste and desolate, they might not only gain a comfortable Subsistence, but also strengthen his Majesty's Colonies, and increase the Trade, Navigation and Wealth of his Majesty's Realms; and that the Provinces in *North America* had been frequently ravaged by *Indian* Enemies, more especially that of *South Carolina*, whose Southern Frontier continued unsettled, and lay open to the neighbouring Savages; and that to relieve the Wants of the said poor People, and to protect his Majesty's Subjects in *South Carolina*, a regular Colony of the said poor People should be settled and established in the Southern Frontiers of *Carolina*; did, for the Considerations aforesaid, constitute a Corporation by the Name of, The Trustees
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for establishing the Colony of *Georgia* in *America*, with Capacity to purchase and take Lands, to sue and to be sued, to have a common Seal, and to chuse Members of the said Corporation on the Third *Thursday* in *March* yearly, with restraining Clauses, that no Member of the said Corporation should have any Salary, Fee, Perquisite, Benefit, or Profit whatsoever, for acting therein, or have any Office, Place or Employment of Profit under the said Corporation, with a Direction for the said Corporation every Year to lay an Account in Writing before the Lord Chancellor, Chief Justice of the King's-Bench, Master of the Rolls, Chief Justice of the Common-Pleas, and Chief Baron of the Exchequer, or any Two of them, of all Moneys or Effects by them received or expended for carrying on the good Purposes aforesaid, with a Power to make Bye-Laws, Constitutions, Orders and Ordinances: And granted, amongst other Things, to the said Corporation, and their Successors, under the Reservations therein mentioned, Seven undivided Parts (the Whole into Eight equal Parts to be divided) of all those Lands, Countries and Territories, situate, lying and being in that Part of *South Carolina* in *America*, which lies from the most Northern Stream of a River there, commonly called the *Savannah*, all along the Sea-coast to the Southward unto the most Southern Stream of a certain other great Water or River, called the *Altamaha*, and Westward from the Heads of the said Rivers respectively, in direct Lines to the *South-Seas*, To have and to hold the same, to them the said Corporation, and their Successors for ever, for the better Support of the said Colony, under the yearly Rent of Four Shillings Proclamation Money of *South Carolina* for every Hundred Acres of the said Lands for ever, which the said Corporation should grant, demise, plant or settle, but not to commence until Ten Years after such Grant, Demise, Planting or Settling: And erected and created the said Lands, Countries and Territories into one independent and separate Province, by the Name of *GEORGIA*; and made the Inhabitants, who should reside therein, free, and not subject to any the Laws, Orders, Statutes or Constitutions of *South Carolina*, except the Commander in Chief of the Militia; and authorized the said Corporation for the Term of Twenty-one Years from the Date of the said Letters Patent, to form and prepare Laws, Statutes and Ordinances for the Government of the said Colony, not repugnant to the Laws and Statutes of *England*, to be presented under their common Seal to his Majesty in Council for his Approbation or Disallowance, and that the said Laws, so approved of, should be in full Force and Virtue within the said Province: And impowered the Common Council for the Time being of the said Corporation, or the major Part of them,

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to dispose of, expend and apply all the Moneys and Effects belonging to the said Corporation, and to make Contracts for carrying on and effecting the good Purposes therein intended; and that they should from time to time appoint a Treasurer, Secretary, and such other Officers, Ministers and Servants of the said Corporation, as they should see proper, for the good Management of their Affairs, and at their Pleasure to remove them, and appoint others in their stead; and that they should appoint reasonable Salaries, Perquisites, or other Rewards, for their Labour or Services; and that such Officers should be sworn, before they act, for the faithful and due Execution of their respective Offices and Places; and declared, that the Treasurer and Secretary for the Time being should be incapable of being Members of the said Corporation; and granted to the said Corporation, that it should be lawful for them, their Officers or Agents, to transport and convey into the said Province, such of his Majesty's Subjects and Foreigners, as were willing to go, and inhabit and reside there; and declared all Persons born within the said Province, and their Children and Posterity, to be free Denizens, as if they had been born within any of his Majesty's Dominions: And impowered the said Common Council, in the Name of the Corporation, and under their common Seal, to distribute, convey, assign and set over such particular Portions of the said Lands, Tenements, and Hereditaments, unto such of his Majesty's Subjects, and others willing to live in the said Colony, upon such Terms, and for such Estates, and upon such Rents, Reservations and Conditions, as the same might lawfully be granted, and as to the said Common Council, or the major Part of them, should seem fit and proper; provided that no Grant should be made of any Part of the said Lands unto, or in Trust for, or for the Benefit of any Member of the said Corporation, and that no greater Quantity of the said Land be granted either intirely, or in Parcels, to, or to the Use of, or in Trust for any one Person, than Five hundred Acres; and declared that all Grants made contrary to the true Intent and Meaning thereof, should be absolutely null and void: And granted that the said Corporation, for the Term of Twenty-one Years from the Date of the said Letters Patent, should have Power to erect and constitute Judicatures and Courts of Record, or other Courts to be held in his Majesty's Name, for the hearing and determining of all manner of Crimes, Offences, Pleas, Processes, Complaints, Actions, Matters, Causes, and Things whatsoever arising or happening within the said Province, or between Persons inhabiting or residing there, and for awarding and making out Executions thereupon; and directed the said Corporation to register, or cause to be registred, all Leases, Grants, Plantings, Conveyances,

ances, Settlements and Improvements whatsoever, as should at any time be made of any Lands, Tenements or Hereditaments within the said Province, and yearly to transmit authentick Accounts thereof unto the Auditor of the Plantations, or his Deputy, and to the Surveyor of *South Carolina*, to inspect and survey the same, to ascertain the Quit-rents which should become due, according to the Reservation before-mentioned; but not to have or take any Gratuity, Fee or Reward, for such Survey or Inspection, on Forfeiture of their Office; with a Proviso, that all Leases, Grants and Conveyances to be made of any Lands within the said Province, or a Memorial containing the Substance or Effect thereof, should be registred with the Auditor of the Plantations within One Year from the Date thereof, otherwise that the same should be void: And directed, That all Rents, Issues or Profits, which should come to the said Corporation, issuing or arising out of or from the said Province, should be laid out and applied in such manner as would most improve and enlarge the said Colony, and best answer the good Purposes therein mentioned, and for defraying all other Charges about the same; and directed the said Corporation, from time to time, to give in to one of the Secretaries of State, and to the Commissioners of Trade and Plantations, Accounts of the Progress of the said Colony: And directed that the said Common Council should, from time to time, for the said Term of Twenty-one Years, from the Date of the said Letters Patent, have Power to appoint all such Governors, Judges, Magistrates, Ministers, and Officers Civil and Military, both by Sea and Land, within the said District, as they should think fit and needful for the Government of the said Colony, (except such Officers as should be appointed for managing, collecting and receiving, such of his Majesty's Revenues as should arise within the said Province) with a Proviso, that every Governor so appointed should be approved by his Majesty, and qualify himself as other Governors in *America* are by Law required to do, and give Security for observing the Acts of Parliament relating to Trade and Navigation, and obeying all Instructions from his Majesty, or any acting under his Authority, pursuant to the said Acts: And granted that the said Corporation, for the said Term of Twenty-one Years, from the Date of the said Letters Patent, should have Power, by any Commander, or other Officer for that purpose appointed, to train, instruct, exercise and govern, a Militia, for the special Defence and Safety of the said Colony, to assemble in martial Array, and put in warlike Posture the Inhabitants of the said Colony, and in Time of actual War, Invasion or Rebellion, to use and exercise the Law Martial; and also to erect Forts, and fortify any Place

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or Places within the said Colony, and the same to furnish with all necessary Ammunition, Provision, and Stores of War, for Offence and Defence; and, from time to time, to commit the Custody and Government of them to such Person or Persons as to them should seem meet; declaring that the Governor or Commander in chief of *South Carolina*, should have the chief Command of the Militia of *Georgia*, and that they should observe his Orders; and granted that the said Corporation should have Power to import and export their Goods, at and from any Port or Ports, that should be appointed by his Majesty within the said Province for that Purpose, without being obliged to touch at any other Port in *Carolina*; and declared, That after the End of the said Twenty-one Years, such Form of Government, and Method of making Laws, Statutes and Ordinances, for the Government of the said Province, and its Inhabitants, should be established and observed within the same, as his Majesty, his Heirs or Successors, should ordain and appoint, and should be agreeable to Law; and that after the End of the said Twenty-one Years, the Governor, and all Officers Civil and Military, within the said Province, should be appointed by his Majesty, his Heirs and Successors.

In pursuance of his Majesty's Charter, and in order to fulfil the good Intents and Purposes therein expressed, it was thought necessary for the Trustees to send over such poor People, and foreign Protestants, as were willing to live in *Georgia*, not only to cultivate the Lands, but at the same time to strengthen his Majesty's Colonies. For which Purposes they consider'd each Inhabitant, both as a Planter and as a Soldier; and they were therefore to be provided with Arms for their Defence, as well as Tools for their Cultivation, and to be taught the Exercise of both; and Towns were to be laid out for their Settlements, and Lands allotted to each of them for their Maintenance, as near to those Towns as conveniently could be, that they might never have Occasion to be too far distant from their Towns, which were to be regarded as their Garisons.

And as the Military Strength of the Province was particularly to be taken care of; it seemed necessary to establish such Tenures of Lands, as might most effectually preserve the Number of Planters or Soldiers, equal to the Number of Lots of Land; and therefore each Lot of Land was to be considered as a military Fief, and to contain so much in Quantity as would support such Planter, and his Family; and Fifty Acres were judged sufficient, and not too much, for that Purpose: And Provision was made to prevent an Accumulation of several Lots into one Hand, lest the Garison should be lessened; and likewise to prevent a Division of those Lots into smaller Parcels, lest that, which was no more than suf-

ficient for one Planter when intire, should, if divided among several, be too scanty for their Subsistence.

And in the Infancy of the Colony, the Lands were granted in Tail Male, preferable to any other Tenure, as the most likely to answer these Purposes; for if the Grants were to have been made in Tail General, it was thought, that the Strength of each Township would soon be diminished, inasmuch as every Female Heir in Tail, who was unmarried, would have been intitled to one Lot, and consequently have taken from the Garrison the Portion of one Soldier; and by Intermarriages several Lots might be united into one; and if such Tenant in Tail General had had several Daughters, his Lot must have been divided equally amongst them all as Co-parceners.

Nor were these the only Inconveniencies, which were thought likely to arise from Estates in Tail General; for Women being equally incapable to serve on Juries as to act as Soldiers, these Duties, and many others, such as Watching and Warding, &c. would return so much oftener to each Man in Proportion as the Number of the Men in the Township was lessened; and by that means would become very burthensome to the remaining Male Lot-holders; and in case of any Attack from the *Indians*, *French* or *Spaniards*, the Township would be less able to make a Defence.

And as it was not thought proper to grant Estates in Tail General, it appeared to be more inconvenient to grant them in Fee-simple; which Estate would have been attended with all the Objections before-mentioned incident to Estates in Tail General, and to several others besides; for the Right of Alienation being inseparable from an Estate in Fee, the Grantee might have sold, mortgaged or aliened his Lands, to whomever he thought fit; which was a Power not to be trusted with the People sent over, for the following Reasons:

- I. From considering their Condition.
- II. From considering the Purposes they were sent for.
- III. From considering the Persons, to whom Lands might be alienated. And,
- IV. From considering, that it might occasion a Monopoly of Land, contrary to the Intent of the Charter.

As to the First: The Persons sent over were poor indigent People, who had for the most part so indiscreetly managed what they had been Masters of here, that it did not seem safe to trust so absolute a Property in their Hands, at least in the Infancy of the Colony, and before they had, by a careful and industrious Behaviour, given some Reason to believe, they would prove better Managers for the future.

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As to the Second: They were sent over to inhabit, cultivate and secure, by a personal Residence, the Lands granted to them within the Province; and they voluntarily engaged so to do; and in Expectation that they would perform those Engagements, they were maintained at the Expence of the Publick, during their Voyage, and their Passage was paid for them; and they were provided with Tools, Arms, Seeds, and other Necessaries, and supported from the publick Store, many of them at least, for Four Years together, from their first Landing; in which respect, the Publick may be said to have purchased of these People, for a valuable Consideration, their personal Residence, and all the Industry and Labour they could bestow in the Cultivation of this Province, and to have given them even Pay for the Hazard they might run in the Defence of it.

As to the Third: It was thought unsafe to grant them such an Estate, as might be the very Means of introducing such Sorts of People, as might defeat what the Trustees had always at Heart; viz. the Preservation of the Protestant Religion in that Province; which was necessary to be taken care of, both on a Political and Religious Account; the *French* lying to the West, and the *Spaniards* to the South of the Province of *Georgia*.

As to the Fourth: A Monopoly of many Lots into one Hand, would necessarily have been the Consequence of a free Liberty of buying and selling Lands within the Province; which would have been directly contrary to the Intent of the Charter, whereby the Grant of Lands to any one Person is limited not to exceed Five hundred Acres.

A further Inconvenience seemed likely to arise in every Case where the Tenant in Fee died without any Children, or without having disposed of his Lot by Will; for the Heir General, who might have the Right to it, might not happen to be found out for many Years after, especially if it was one of the Foreign Protestants; and all that Time the House would have run to Decay, and the Land remain uncultivated, and become a Harbour for Vermin, to the great Annoyance and Damage of the neighbouring Lots.

But tho' the before-mentioned Restraints were intended for the Good of the Whole, yet, whenever particular Cases required it, they were taken off, or dispensed with: And upon any Application for Leave to alienate Lands, Licences were always granted for that Purpose; and when the Succession of Females became less dangerous to the Province, by the growing Strength and Increase of the People, and by the Security provided for it by his Majesty's Forces there, the Trustees resolved to enlarge the Tenures of the Lands to Estates in Tail General.

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The Tenures being thus settled, it was thought necessary to require the Inhabitants to cultivate their Lands within a limited Time; and in order to raise raw Silk, which was intended to be one of the Produces there, a certain Proportion of white Mulberry-trees were to be planted: And in their respective Grants Ten Years were allowed for the Cultivation, and One hundred white Mulberry-trees were to be planted on every Ten Acres of Land, when cleared; with a Power for the Trustees to re-enter on the Parts that should remain uncultivated.

But as the People were not able to cultivate their Lands within the Time required by their Grants, by reason of the Alarms from the *Spaniards*, the Droughts in that Part of *America*, and other unforeseen Accidents; the Trustees resolved to release all Forfeitures on that Account, and to require the Cultivation of no more than Five Acres of the said Fifty Acres, within the Remainder of the said Term of Ten Years.

And as other Persons applied to the Trustees for Grants of Land, in order to go over, and settle there at their own Expence; particular Grants were made under the same Tenure, and on the following Conditions: *Viz.* That they should within Twelve Months, from the Date of their Grants, go to and arrive in *Georgia*, with one Man-servant for every Fifty Acres granted them, and should with such Servants abide, settle, inhabit, and continue there for Three Years: That they should within Ten Years clear and cultivate one Fifth Part of the Lands granted them, and within the next Ten Years clear and cultivate Three Fifth Parts more of the said Lands, and plant One thousand white Mulberry-trees, upon every One hundred Acres thereof, when cleared; and that they should not at any time hire, keep, lodge, board or employ, any Negroes within *Georgia*, on any Account whatsoever, without special Leave. Which Conditions were readily approved of, and Counterparts executed by them all; and to those, who desired to name their Successor, on Tailure of Issue Male, special Covenants were entered into by the Trustees for that Purpose, agreeable to their own Propositions. And for an Encouragement to their Men-servants to behave well, like Covenants were entered into, to grant to every such Man-servant, when requested thereunto, by any Writing, under the Hand and Seal of the Master, Twenty Acres of Land under the same Tenure.

The Trustees were induced to prohibit the Use of Negroes within *Georgia*; the Intention of his Majesty's Charter being to provide for poor People incapable of subsisting themselves at home, and to settle a Frontier for *South Carolina*, which was much exposed by the small Number of its white Inhabitants. It

was

was impossible that the Poor, who should be sent from hence, and the Foreign persecuted Protestants, who must go in a manner naked into the Colony, could be able to purchase or subsist them, if they had them; and it would be a Charge too great for the Trustees to undertake; and they would be thereby disabled from sending white People. The first Cost of a Negro is about Thirty Pounds; and this Thirty Pounds would pay the Passage over, provide Tools and other Necessaries, and defray the Charge of Subsistence of a white Man for a Year; in which Time it might be hoped that the Planter's own Labour would gain him some Subsistence; consequently the Purchase-money of every Negro, (abstracting the Expence of subsisting him, as well as his Master) by being applied that way, would prevent the sending over a white Man, who would be of Security to the Province; whereas the Negro would render that Security precarious.

It was thought, that the white Man, by having a Negro Slave, would be less disposed to labour himself; and that his whole Time must be employed in keeping the Negro to Work, and in watching against any Danger he or his Family might apprehend from the Slave; and that the Planter's Wife and Children would by the Death, or even the Absence of the Planter, be in a manner at the Mercy of the Negro.

It was also apprehended, that the *Spaniards* at *St. Augustine* would be continually enticing away the Negroes, or encouraging them to Insurrections; that the first might easily be accomplished, since a single Negro could run away thither without Companions, and would only have a River or two to swim over; and this Opinion has been confirmed and justified by the Practices of the *Spaniards*, even in Time of profound Peace, amongst the Negroes in *South Carolina*; where, tho' at a greater Distance from *Augustine*, some have fled in Perriaguas and little Boats to the *Spaniards*, and been protected, and others in large Bodies have been incited to Insurrections, to the great Terror, and even endangering the Loss of that Province; which, though it has been established above Seventy Years, has scarce white People enough to secure her against her own Slaves.

It was also considered, that the Produces designed to be raised in the Colony would not require such Labour as to make Negroes necessary for carrying them on; for the Province of *Carolina* produces chiefly Rice, which is a Work of Hardship proper for Negroes; whereas the Silk and other Produces which the Trustees proposed to have the People employed on in *Georgia*, were such as Women and Children might be of as much Use in as Negroes.

It was likewise apprehended, that if the Persons who should go over to *Georgia* at their own Expence, should be permitted

the Use of Negroes, it would dispirit and ruin the poor Planters who could not get them, and who by their Numbers were designed to be the Strength of the Province; it would make them clamorous to have Negroes given them; and on the Refusal, would drive them from the Province, or at least make them negligent of their Plantations; where they would be unwilling, nay would certainly disdain to work like Negroes; and would rather let themselves out to the wealthy Planters as Overseers of their Negroes.

It was further thought, That upon the Admission of Negroes the wealthy Planters would, as in all other Colonies, be more induced to absent themselves, and live in other Places, leaving the Care of their Plantations and their Negroes to Overseers.

It was likewise thought, that the poor Planter sent on Charity from his Desire to have Negroes, as well as the Planter who should settle at his own Expence, would (if he had Leave to alienate) mortgage his Land to the Negro Merchant for them, or at least become a Debtor for the Purchase of such Negroes; and under these Weights and Discouragements would be induced to sell his Slaves again upon any Necessity, and would leave the Province and his Lot to the Negro Merchant; in Consequence of which, all the small Properties would be swallowed up, as they have been in other Places, by the more wealthy Planters.

It was likewise considered, that the admitting of Negroes in *Georgia* would naturally facilitate the Desertion of the *Carolina* Negroes, thro' the Province of *Georgia*; and consequently this Colony, instead of proving a Frontier, and adding a Strength to the Province of *South Carolina*, would be a Means of drawing off the Slaves of *Carolina*, and adding thereby a Strength to *Augustine*.

From these several Considerations, as the Produces to be raised in the Colony did not make Negro Slaves necessary, as the Introduction of them so near to a Garison of the *Spaniards* would weaken rather than strengthen the Barrier, and as they would introduce with them a greater Propensity to Idleness among the poor Planters, and too great an Inequality among the People, it was thought proper to make the Prohibition of them a Fundamental of the Constitution.

When the Trustees had made these Dispositions, and were enabled by Benefactions from several private Persons, on the 3d of *October* 1732. it was resolved to send over One hundred and Fourteen Persons, Men, Women and Children; being such as were in decayed Circumstances, and thereby disabled from following any Business in *England*; and who, if in Debt, had Leave from

from their Creditors to go, and such as were recommended by the Minister, Church-Wardens, and Overseers of their respective Parishes. And *James Ogletborpe*, Esq; one the Trustees, went with them at his own Expence to settle them.

On the 24th of the same Month the People were all examined, whether any of them had any Objections to the Terms and Conditions proposed to them; which they all declared they had not, but that they were fully satisfied with them; and executed Articles under their Hands and Seals, testifying their Consents thereto; which are now in the publick Office belonging to the Trustees.

But Four of them desiring, that their Daughters might inherit as well as Sons, and that the Widow's Dower might be considered; the Trustees immediately resolved, That every Person who should desire the same, should have the Privilege of naming a Successor to the Lands granted to them; who, in case the Possessors should die without Issue Male, should hold the same to them and their Heirs Male for ever; and that the Widows should have their Thirds as in *England*: With which Resolutions the People being all acquainted, were very well satisfied.

The Trustees prepared Forms of Government, agreeable to the Powers given them by the Charter; they established under their Seal a Court of Judicature for trying Causes, as well Criminal as Civil, in the Town of *Savannah*, (the Name which was given to the first Town to be raised) by the Name and Style of *The Town Court*; they also appointed Magistrates there, viz. three Bailiffs and a Recorder, and inferior Officers, viz. Two Constables, and Two Tything-men: They chose for Magistrates such as appeared to them the most prudent and discreet; but amongst a Number of People, who were all upon a Level at their first setting out, it was impossible to make any Choice or Distinction, which would not create some future Uneasiness among them.

On the 16th of *November* 1732. when the One hundred and Fourteen Persons, and with them the Reverend Mr. *Herbert*, a Clergyman of the Church of *England*, and a Man from *Piedmont*, (engaged by the Trustees to instruct the People in the Art of winding Silk) embarked on board the Ship *Ann*, Captain *Thomas*, several of the Trustees went to *Gravesend*, called over the People, and made a strict Inquiry into their Accommodations and Provisions, and left the People very well satisfied. Soon after Fifteen more Persons were sent, Eleven of whom were Sawyers, in order to assist the People in building their Houses.

At the Time of the Embarkation Five thousand Acres of Land were granted to Three of the Colonists, in Trust for them, or the Survivors or Survivor of them, to make Grants, from

from time to time to every Man of Twenty-one Years of Age, or upwards; (who should arrive in *Georgia*, and desire the same) Fifty Acres of Land, to hold to him and his Heirs Male.

The Common Council of the Trustees (in whom by the Charter the Disposal of Money was lodged) did resolve at their first Meeting, that the Bank of *England* should be desired to keep all the Money belonging to the Trust; which the Bank accepted, and have continued so to do, paying no Sums but by Draughts signed by Five of the Common Council.

The Trustees desired, by a Letter, Sir *Thomas Lombe's* Sentiments of the Goodness of the Raw Silk produced in *Carolina*, and the proper Methods of carrying on that Undertaking with Success; on which they received * from Sir *Thomas Lombe* great Encouragement to proceed in it, by his Approbation of the Silk produced in that Climate, of which he had made Experiments.

On the 28th of *February* 1732. the Trustees received a Letter from Mr. *Oglethorpe*, dated the 13th of *January* 1732. on board the Ship *Anne*, off *Charles-Town* in *South Carolina*, giving an Account of his safe Arrival there with the People, with the Loss only of Two Children.

On the 18th of *April* 1733. they received another Letter from him, which is here inserted at Length, as it gives an Account of the Situation where he planted the People.

From the Camp near Savannah, the 10th of February
1733.

GENTLEMEN,

I Gave you an Account, in my last, of our Arrival at *Charles-Town*; the Governor and Assembly have given us all possible Encouragement. Our People arrived at *Beaufort* on the 20th of *January*, where I lodged them in some new Barracks built for the Soldiers, whilst I went myself to view the *Savannah* River. I fixed upon a healthy Situation, about Ten Miles from the Sea. The River here forms an Half-moon, along the South-side of which the Banks are about Forty Feet high, and on the Top a Flat, which they call a Bluff. The plain High ground extends into the Country Five or Six Miles, and along the River-side about a Mile. Ships that draw Twelve Feet Water can ride within Ten Yards of the Bank. Upon the River-side, in the Centre of this Plain, I have laid out the Town, opposite to which is an Island of very rich Pasturage, which I think should be kept for

* Appendix N^o. I.

the Trustees Cattle. The River is pretty wide, the Water fresh, and from the Key of the Town you see its whole Course to the Sea, with the Island of *Tybee*, which forms the Mouth of the River, for about Six Miles up into the Country. The Landskip is very agreeable, the Stream being wide, and bordered with high Woods on both Sides. The whole People arrived here on the First of *February*; at Night their Tents were got up. Till the 7th we were taken up in unloading and making a Crane, which I then could not get finished, so took off the Hands, and set some to the Fortification, and began to fell the Woods. I have marked out the Town and Common; half of the former is already cleared, and the first House was begun Yesterday in the Afternoon. A little *Indian* Nation, the only one within Fifty Miles, is not only at Amity, but desirous to be Subjects to his Majesty King *George*, to have Lands given them among us, and to breed their Children at our Schools. Their Chief and his beloved Man, who is the Second Man in the Nation, desire to be instructed in the Christian Religion. I am,

Gentlemen, &c.

In this Month of *April* the Trustees, in another Embarkation of Seventeen Persons, sent some *Italians*, whom they had procured from *Piedmont*, in order to promote the Silk Business.

They received another Letter from Mr. *Oglethorpe*, dated the 20th of *February* 1732. of which the following Extract gives a further Account of the People and their Situation:

“ Our People are all in perfect Health. I chose the Situation
 “ for the Town upon an high Ground, Forty Feet perpendicular
 “ above High-water Mark; the Soil dry and sandy, the Water of
 “ the River fresh, Springs coming out from the Sides of the Hills.
 “ I pitched upon this Place, not only for the Pleasantness of the
 “ Situation, but because from the above-mentioned and other
 “ Signs, I thought it healthy; for it is sheltered from the Western
 “ and Southern Winds (the worst in this Country) by vast Woods
 “ of Pine-trees, many of which are an Hundred, and few under
 “ Seventy Feet high. There is no Morse on the Trees, tho’ in
 “ most Parts of *Carolina* they are covered with it, and it hangs
 “ down Two or Three Feet from them. The last and fullest
 “ Conviction of the Healthfulness of the Place was, that an *In-*
 “ dian Nation, who knew the Nature of this Country, chose it
 “ for their Situation.”

The Trustees endeavoured very early to secure the Friendship of the *Indians*, who, by ranging thro’ the Woods, would be capable of giving constant Intelligence, to prevent any Surprize

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upon the People, and would be a good Out-guard for the Inland Parts of the Province. For this Purpose they were treated with all possible Candour and Gentleness: They were acquainted, that the *English* had no Intentions to hurt or distress them, but would be ready to assist and protect them on all Occasions. They received several Presents from the Trustees, and were promised, that if any of the People in *Georgia* injured them, they should, upon their Complaints, and Proofs of it, find a ready Redress; for which in Return the *Indians* engaged never to take any Revenge themselves, as it might breed Ill Blood between the *English* and them. And as they have since found, that Justice has always been done to them upon proper Complaints, they have been true to their Engagements.

The *Indians* made a formal and voluntary Cession of that Part of the Country to Mr. *Oglethorpe* for the King of *Great-Britain*: by which a further Right and Title to it was acquired, and added to that of the first Discovery and Cultivation; and a Treaty of Friendship and Commerce with them was settled, which was soon after sent over to the Trustees for their Ratification.

In the Month of *May* 1733. the Trustees sent over Six Persons more.

The Number of People sent on the Charity from the Beginning to the 9th of *June* 1733. (on which Day of the Month the Trustees Accompt is yearly made up, which is directed to be delivered to the Lord Chancellor, and the other Persons named in the Charter) amounted to One hundred and Fifty-two, of whom One hundred and Forty-one were *Britons*, and eleven were Foreign Protestants, and Sixty-one were Men.

The Lands granted in Trust this Year, in order to be granted out in smaller Portions in *Georgia*, were the aforesaid Five thousand Acres.

The Lands granted within this Year to Persons going at their own Expence, were Four thousand Four hundred and Sixty Acres.

The Money received from private Persons this Year amounted to 3,723 *l.* 13 *s.* 7 *d.* whereof the Trustees applied 2,254 *l.* 17 *s.* 9 *d.* of which they exhibited an Accompt to the Lord Chancellor, and the Lord Chief Justice of the Common-Pleas, pursuant to their Charter; and carried the Remainder into their succeeding Accompt.

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From the 9th of June 1733. to the 9th of June 1734.

BESIDES the several Works on which the People were employed at *Savannah*, as palisading the Town, clearing the Place from Pine-trees, &c. and building of Houses, some other Works were carried on; viz. a publick Garden was laid out, which was designed as a Nursery, in order to supply the People for their several Plantations with White Mulberry-trees, Vines, Oranges, Olives, and other necessary Plants; a Gardener was appointed for the Care of it, and to be paid by the Trustees. A Crane was made for landing of Goods on the Bluff; a Battery raised, which commands the River, some Distance below the Town; and on the Island of *Tybee*, at the Entrance of the River, a Beacon was erected Ninety Feet high, which has been of great Service, not only to the Ships entering the River *Savannah*, but to those likewise which sail by the Coast, there being none like it all along the Coast of *America*.

A Fort was likewise built at the narrow Passages of an inland River (called *Ogeechee*) in order to protect the Settlement from any inland Invasion from *Augustine*. Two little Villages were laid out and settled at about Four Miles distant from *Savannah*, inland from the River, and a Mile from each other, which were called *Hampstead* and *Highgate*.

In the *Carolina Gazette**, dated the 22d of March 1732. a further Account was given of the Settlement at *Savannah*, which was written by a Gentleman of *Charles-Town*, who with some others went thither out of Curiosity.

The Parliament having granted out of the Money arisen from the Sale of the Lands at *St. Christopher*, Ten thousand Pounds for the further settling and securing the Colony; the Trustees resolved to lose no Time in strengthening it with People; and accordingly in the Months of *September* and *October* 1733. they sent over two Embarkations of Persons, whose Numbers are entered at the End of this Year's Proceedings, and of whom many were persecuted Protestants from *Saltzburgh*.

As very pleasing Accounts of the Country, and the Settlement, were sent from several of the People there to their Friends, the Trustees were informed, that some Persons had gone about in several Parts of *England*, offering Money and Land in their Names, (but without their Knowledge or Authority) to any who should be desirous of going to *Georgia*: Therefore they published an Advertisement in some of the News-papers, in order to prevent

* Appendix N^o. II.

the ill Consequences of drawing laborious People out of the Country with such Expectations ; and they declared, that they had never given such Power to any Persons whatsoever ; and that they never used any Solicitations to induce People to go over.

	Number sent	British	Foreign Protestants	Men
The Persons sent on the Charity this Year were	341	whereof 237	and 104	and in 135.
Those in the former Year were	152	whereof 141	and 11	and in 61.
The Number of Persons sent in the Two Years to the 9th of June 1734 were	493	whereof 378	and 115	and in 196.

The Lands granted in Trust this Year, in order to be granted out in smaller Portions in *Georgia*, were Eight thousand and One hundred Acres.

The Lands granted this Year to Persons going at their own Expence, were Five thousand Seven hundred and Twenty-five Acres.

The Money received this Year, pursuant to Act of Parliament, was 10,000 *l.* and from private Persons 1502 *l.* 19 *s.* 3 *d.* whereof the Trustees applied 6863 *l.* 0 *s.* 10 *d.* of which they exhibited an Accompt to the Lord Chancellor, and Master of the Rolls, pursuant to their Charter, and carried the Remainder into their succeeding Accompt.

From the 9th of June 1734. to the 9th of June 1735.

IN the Month of *June* 1734. Mr. *Oglethorpe* arrived from the Colony, and with him came some of the principal *Indians* of the *Lower Creek Nation*, who live nearest to *Savannah*.

When these *Indians* were in *England*, they desired of the Trustees, that the Measures, Prices and Qualities of all Goods to be purchased by them with their Deer-skins, might be settled ; as likewise the Weights, that no body might be allowed to trade with the *Indians* in *Georgia* without a Licence from the Trustees ; in order that if they were in any respect injured or defrauded by the Traders, they might know where to complain. And they further desired, that there might be but One Store-house in each *Indian Town* for supplying them with the Goods they might want

want to purchase, from whence the Trader should be obliged to supply them at the fixed Prices.

The Reason which the *Indians* gave for this Application was, because the Traders with them had often, in an arbitrary Manner, raised the Prices of Goods, and defrauded them in the Weights and Measures; and, by their Impositions, had often created Animosities between the *English* and *Indians*, which had frequently ended in Wars between them, prejudicial to both.

The Trustees, having considered of their Request, and being informed, that the Council and Assembly of *South Carolina* had passed an Act the 20th of *August* 1731. intituled, *An Act for the better Regulation of the Indian Trade, and for appointing a Commissioner for that Purpose with Regulations*, which the Trustees hoped might be effectual in *Georgia*, prepared an Act, intituled, *An Act for maintaining the Peace with the Indians in the Province of Georgia, with the same Regulations and Provisions as were in the Carolina Act*; which Act ceased to be of Force in *Georgia*, since it was erected into a distinct independent Province, not subject to the Laws of *Carolina*.

The Trustees, receiving frequent Informations from the Colony, of the pernicious Effects of drinking Rum, and other spirituous Liquors, by not only creating Disorders among the *Indians*, (who had been plentifully supplied with it by the Traders) but also destroying many of the *English*, and throwing the People into various Distempers, prepared an Act, intituled, *An Act to prevent the Importation and Use of Rum and Brandies in the Province of Georgia, or any kind of Spirits or Strong-waters whatsoever*. At the same time they endeavoured to supply the Stores with Strong-beer from *England*, Melasses for brewing Beer, and with *Madeira* Wines, which the People might purchase at reasonable Rates, and which would be more refreshing and wholesome for them. The Magistrates of the Town of *Savannah* were likewise impowered to grant Licences to private Persons for retailing Beer, Ale, &c. and the Trustees have great Reason to believe, that the remarkable Healthiness of *Ebenexer* in the Northern Part, and *Frederica* in the Southern Part of *Georgia*, is very much owing to the Prohibition of the Use of Rum; for in those Parts where Rum, in Defiance of the Act, has been introduced, the People have not in general been so healthy and vigorous.

At the same time the Trustees, taking into Consideration the many Inconveniencies which would attend the Introduction of Negroes in a Frontier, for the several Reasons before specified, prepared an Act for rendering the Colony of *Georgia* more defensible, by prohibiting the Importation and Use of Black Slaves or Negroes into the same.

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These Three Acts were laid before the King in Council, in the Month of *January* 1734. and after a Report from the Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations to the Committee of Council, that they were proper to receive his Majesty's Royal Approbation, they were ratified by his Majesty in Council.

Tho' the Lands granted by the Trustees were to revert to them on the Failure of Issue Male, in order to be regranted for keeping up a Number of Men; yet the Trustees, as Guardians of the People, when any such Failure happened, resolved, that the Value of the Improvements upon the Lands of the late Occupiers, should be settled and paid to or for the Benefit of the Female Issue, or next Relation: And the First Instance of such a Failure being on the Death of one Mr. *De Ferron*, the Value of the Improvements he had made on his Estate, was, on the 5th of *February* 1734. ordered and paid for the Use of his Daughter in *England*, who, being destitute, would have been absolutely unable to proceed in the Cultivation of her Father's Lot.

Two Embarkations were made this Year, whose Numbers are hereafter-mentioned, which consisted chiefly of *Saltzburghers*, who, with the *Saltzburghers* that went before, were settled in a Town called by them *Ebenezer*, upon the River *Savannah*, at some Distance above the Town, and by the Sobriety and Industry of the People, they prove a very thriving Settlement.

	Number sent	British	Foreign Protestants	Men
The Persons sent on the Charity this Year were	81	whereof 23	and 58	and in 43
Those in the former Years were	493	whereof 378	and 115	and in 196
The Number of Persons sent in the Three Years to the 9th of <i>June</i> 1735. were	574	whereof 401	and 173	and in 239

The Lands granted in Trust this Year, in order to be granted out in smaller Portions in *Georgia*, were Two thousand Five hundred Acres.

The Lands granted this Year to Persons going at their own Expence were One thousand Nine hundred Acres.

The Money received this Year in Benefactions amounted to 5,416 *l.* 7 *s.* 7 *d.* whereof given in *South Carolina* 464 *l.* 18 *s.* 2 *d.* the Amount in Sterling Money, and in *England* 4,951 *l.* 9 *s.* 5 *d.* which the Trustees applied, as also Part of their former Balance, to the Amount of 11,194 *l.* 9 *s.* 2 *d.* of which they exhibited

bited an Accompt to the Lord Chancellor, and the Master of the Rolls, pursuant to their Charter, and carried the then Remainder into their succeeding Accompt.

From the 9th of June 1735. to the 9th of June 1736.

THAT all Persons who should be desirous of going to *Georgia*, might be apprised in Time of the several Conditions they were to perform, * Rules were drawn up and printed for those who should be sent on the Charity, as well as those who should go at their own Expence; in which the Conditions were specified, as well as the Necessaries for their Subsistence, and their Labour.

The Parliament having in the Year 1735. granted Twenty-six thousand Pounds for the further settling and securing the Colony of *Georgia*, the Trustees thought it prudent to strengthen the Southern Part of the Province, by making a Settlement on the *Altamaha* River, to which they were strongly induced, by a † Memorial sent to his Majesty from the Governor and Assembly of *South Carolina*, dated the 9th of *April* 1734. wherein, after thanking his Majesty for his peculiar Favour and Protection, and especially for his most benign Care, so wisely calculated for the Preservation of *South Carolina*, by his Royal Charter to the Trustees for establishing the Colony of *Georgia*, and after representing the Practices of the *French* to seduce the *Indians* in Amity with *South Carolina*, the Attention of the *French* to the Improvement of their Settlements, and their late Inlargement of them nearer to *Carolina*; the defenceless Condition of their Province, and the Danger of the Inhabitants from their own Negroes, and the ruinous Situation of the *West-India* Trade in case the *French* should possess themselves of *Carolina*; they add, That the Harbours and Ports of *Carolina* and ‡ *Georgia*, enable his Majesty to be absolute Master of the Passage through the Gulph of *Florida*, and to impede, at his Pleasure, the Transportation home of the *Spanish* Treasure, which, should his Majesty's Enemies possess,

* Appendix, N^o. III. and IV.

† Appendix, N^o. V.

‡ The Harbour in the southern Part of *Georgia*, the nearest to the Gulph of *Florida*, which has yet been founded, has been proved by the Affidavits of Three Captains of Ships who have been there, viz. Captain *Thomas Shubrick*, Captain *George Dymond*, and Captain *William Thomson*, to be capable of receiving Ships of Forty Guns, and to be safely Landlocked: And by the * Affidavit of *Thomas Pearce*, Mariner, who was on the Coast of *Georgia* near Four Years, it appears, That Ships in this Harbour, may, in Twenty-four Hours from the Bar, run out into the Gulph Stream of *Florida*, through which Stream the *Spanish* Galleons (when not passing the Windward-Passage) always come.

* Appendix, N^o. VI.

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would then prove so many convenient Harbours for them to annoy a great Part of the *British* Trade to *America*, as well as that which is carried on through the Gulph from *Jamaica*.

Upon which Inducements the Trustees resolved to make Embarkations for strengthening the Southern Part of *Georgia*; and to obviate any Objections which might be made by sending over any of our useful Poor from *England*; and as the Trustees found, that many of the Poor who had been useless in *England*, were inclined to be useless likewise in *Georgia*, they determined that these Embarkations should consist chiefly of Persons from the Highlands of *Scotland*, and persecuted *German* Protestants.

Whilst these Embarkations were preparing, the Trustees made Preparations for the new Settlement: They established the civil Government for the new Town (which was called *Frederica*) in the same manner as they had before at *Savannah*.

In the Month of *January* 1735. the *Highlanders* arrived in *Georgia* (and with them several of the same Country, as Servants to private Grantees). They were settled on the *Altamaha* River, about Sixteen Miles distant by Water from the Island *St. Simon's* (which is at the Mouth of the River). They soon raised convenient Huts, till their Houses could be built; and the Town, at their own Desire, was called *Darien*; which Name still remains to that District, but the Town is since named by them *New Inverness*.

On the 6th of *February* 1735. the Embarkation, under the Conduct of Mr. *Oglethorpe*, arrived in *Georgia*; they were settled upon *St. Simon's* Island; the Town called *Frederica* was soon laid out, and the People were set to work in building their Houses. The *Creek Indians*, who went thither upon occasion of this new Settlement, agreed, That the *English* should possess *St. Simon's* Island, with the others contiguous to it. The Land of the Island is very fertile, chiefly Oak and Hickary, intermixed with *Savannahs*, and old *Indian* Fields; and according to a Survey made of it, it is about Forty-five Miles in Circumference.

For a Communication between the Settlements in the Northern and Southern Part of the Province by Land, a Road was soon afterwards opened.

	Number sent	British	Foreign Protestants	Men
The Persons sent on the Charity this Year were	470	whereof 341	and 129	and in 224.
Those in the former Years were	574	whereof 401	and 173	and in 239.
The Number of Persons sent in the Four Years to the 9th of <i>June</i> 1736. were	1044	whereof 742	and 302	and in 463.

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The Lands granted in Trust this Year, in order to be granted out in smaller Portions, were Twenty thousand Acres; And in Trust for religious Uses, to be cultivated with the Money arising from private Benefactions, given for that Purpose, in order to settle a Provision upon a Clergyman at *Savannah*, a Catechist, and a School-master, Three hundred Acres.

The Lands granted this Year to Persons going at their own Expence, were Nine thousand Three hundred Acres.

The Money received this Year, pursuant to Act of Parliament, was 26,000 *l.* and in Benefactions 2,164 *l.* 19 *s.* 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ whereof in *South Carolina* 411 *l.* 1 *s.* 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ the Amount in Sterling Money, and in *England* 1,753 *l.* 18 *s.* 5 *d.* whereof the Trustees applied 22,697 *l.* 5 *s.* 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ of which they exhibited an Account to the Lord Chancellor, and Master of the Rolls, pursuant to their Charter, and carried the Remainder into their succeeding Accompt.

From the 9th of June 1736. to the 9th of June 1737.

FOR the Security of the People, (who were settled in the last Year on *St. Simon's Island*) and the Southern Part of the Province, several Forts were built this Year; *viz.*

One at *Frederica*, with Four regular Bastions, and a Spur-work towards the River, and several Pieces of Cannon were mounted on it.

About Ten Miles from *Frederica* a large Battery is built, commanding the Entrance into the Sound, where Ten or Twelve Forty-gun Ships may safely ride, there being sufficient Water on the Bar called *Jekyll* for such Ships to go over, which Bar lies in 30 d. 40 m. and behind *Jekyll* Island there is Water, and Room enough for Shipping for Ten Miles up. The Battery is inclosed within a strong Wall, and has a Guard-house within the Wall capable of holding Twenty-four Men.

Another Fort was built on the South-west Part of the *Island of St. Peter's*, (now called *Cumberland*) which lies in 30 d. 30 m. under which Fort, on which are mounted several Pieces of Ordnance, pointed towards the River, all Sloops and Boats in the Inland Passage to this Island must come. Within the Palisade round the Fort, there are fine Springs of Water; and there is a well-framed Timber Log-house, Thirty Feet by Eighteen, with a Magazine under it, both for Ammunition and Provisions. A Scout Boat is stationed at this Island.

As these Precautions were taken for the Southern Part of the Province, Directions were given for a Fort to be built for the Security of the Northern Part, by way of an Out-guard against

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any Invasion by Land. This was at a Place called *Augusta*, which has proved a very thriving Town, it being now the chief Place of Trade with the *Indians*, and where the Traders from both Provinces of *South Carolina* and *Georgia* resort, from the Security which they find there. *Augusta* is about Two hundred and Thirty Miles by Water from the Town of *Savannah*, and large Boats, which carry about Nine thousand Pounds Weight of Deer-skins, can navigate down the River *Savannah*. The Town which stands upon a high Ground, near the River, is well inhabited, and has several Ware-houses in it, furnished with Goods for the *Indian Trade*. A Road has been likewise made, so that Horsemen can now ride from this Town to *Savannah*, as likewise to the *Cherokee Indians*, who are situated above the Town of *Augusta*, and trade with it. A Garrison has been kept in this Fort, at the Trustees Expence, till the Arrival of the Regiment his Majesty since ordered for the Defence of the Colony.

Whilst these Dispositions were making for the Safety of the Province, the Parliament gave Ten thousand Pounds this Year for the further settling and securing the Colony; but as the Expences of the Forts, and the Supplies which were sent for the Support of the Colony, were very great; and as many of the People in the Northern Part of the Province were as yet unable to subsist themselves, and out of Compassion to them and their Families, a Store was still kept open for their Subsistence; the Trustees sent over but few Persons this Year.

In the Beginning of the Year 1737. the *Spaniards* at *Augustine* made Preparations for attacking the Colony of *Georgia*. They laid in Quantities of Corn and Provision, bought up a great Number of Fire-arms; and large Bodies of regular Troops were sent thither from the *Havannah*.

The Lieutenant Governor of *South Carolina* informed the Magistrates of *Savannah* of these Preparations. This Advice, and the frequent Alarms which were otherwise given, drew the People off from their Labour in the Sowing-season, and the Improvements in their Plantations were neglected, and they were obliged to make Preparations for their Defence.

At the same time the *Highlanders* at *New Inverness*, who were exposed to Danger, built a Fort there, and Twelve Pieces of Cannon were mounted on it.

Tho' the People at *Savannah* were not so immediately exposed to Danger, they began to build a large Fort at their Town, of a Palisade-work with Bastions: But as the Trustees perceived, that this took off the People from their Cultivation, that the Work would be very chargeable, and they had not Money to support the Expence; they found themselves under a Necessity to put a Stop thereto.

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	Numbers sent	British	Foreign Protestants	Men
The Persons sent on the Charity this Year were	32	whereof 32	and	and in 19.
Those in the former Years were	1044	whereof 742	and 302	and in 463.
The Number of Persons sent in the Five Years to the 9th of June 1737. were	1076	whereof 774	and 302	and in 482.

The Lands granted in Trust this Year, in order to be granted out in smaller Portions in *Georgia*, were Three thousand Acres ; and in Trust to be cultivated with the Money arising from private Benefactions given for that Purpose, in order to raise a Maintenance for a Minister and School-master at *Frederica*, and other religious Uses, Three hundred Acres.

The Lands granted this Year to Persons going at their own Expence, were Four thousand Three hundred Acres.

The Money received this Year pursuant to Act of Parliament, was 10,000 *l.* and in Benefactions 3,627 *l.* 18 *s.* 7 *d.* whereof in *South Carolina*, the Amount in Sterling Money 333 *l.* 19 *s.* 6 *d.* and in *England* 3,293 *l.* 19 *s.* 1 *d.* which the Trustees applied, as also Part of their former Balance, to the Sum of 17,239 *l.* 11 *s.* 5 *d.* of which they exhibited an Account to the Lord Chancellor, and the Master of the Rolls, pursuant to their Charter, and carried the then Remainder into their succeeding Account.

From the 9th of June 1737. to the 9th of June 1738.

THE Lieutenant Governor of *South Carolina* having acquainted the Trustees, by a Letter dated from the Council-Chamber in *Charles-Town* the 7th of February 1736-7. that he had received Advice from Commodore *Dent*, of Preparations made by the Spaniards at *Augustine* and the *Havannah*, in order to make an Attack on the Colony of *Georgia* ; and the Trustees having, in a * Memorial to his Majesty, set forth the Inability of the Colony to protect themselves against such a Force as was preparing at the *Havannah* and *Augustine* ; his Majesty was graciously pleased to order a Regiment of Six hundred effective Men to be raised, and sent to *Georgia*, for the Defence and Protection of it.

And as an Encouragement for the Soldiers good Behaviour, the Trustees resolved to give each of them a Property in the Colony. They therefore made a Grant of Land in Trust for an Allotment of Five Acres of Land to each Soldier of the Regiment to cultivate for his own Use and Benefit, and to hold the same during his Continuance in his Majesty's Service; and, for a further Encouragement, they resolved, That each Soldier, who, at the End of Seven Years Service from the Time of his enlisting in the Regiment, should be desirous of quitting his Majesty's Service, and should have his regular Discharge, and would settle in the Colony, should, on his commanding Officer's Certificate of his good Behaviour, be intitled to a Grant of Twenty Acres of Land.

The Parliament having taken into Consideration the great Expences which the Trustees had been at in making Roads through the Province, and the several Fortifications in it, and the Presents made to the *Indians* to engage them firmer in the *British* Interest; and likewise the Preparations which were making by the *Spaniards* in order to take or destroy the Colony; and having granted for this Year a Sum of Twenty thousand Pounds for the further settling and securing the Colony; the Trustees made another Embarkation, which consisted chiefly of persecuted *German* Protestants.

	Number sent	British	Foreign Protestants	Men
The Persons sent on the Charity this Year were	298	whereof 135	and 163	and in 152
Those in the former Years were	1076	whereof 774	and 302	and in 482

The Number of Persons sent in the Six Years to the 9th of June 1738, were	1374	whereof 909	and 465	and in 634
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By Accounts received from the Colony before the End of this Year, there appear to have been One thousand One hundred and Ten Persons in *Georgia*, besides those at *Tybee*, *Skidoway*, *Fort Argyll*, *Thunderbolt*, and *Augusta*, in the Northern Part; and those at *St. Andrew's* and *Amelia* in the Southern Part.

The Lands granted in Trust this Year, in order to be granted out in smaller Portions in *Georgia*, were Three thousand Acres.

The Lands granted this Year to Persons going at their own Expence, were One thousand Acres.

The Money received this Year pursuant to Act of Parliament was 20,000 *l.* and in Benefactions 909 *l.* 19 *s.* 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ whereof the

the Trustees applied 18,870*l.* 13*s.* 3*d.* of which they exhibited an Accompt to the Lord Chancellor, and the Master of the Rolls, pursuant to their Charter, and carried the Remainder into their succeeding Accompt.

From the 9th of June 1738. to the 9th of June 1739.

AS several Merchants and Captains of Ships had, for their own Interest, carried into the Colony, from *New York*, and other Places, large Cargoes of Provisions, &c. great Part of which (to save the Merchants from Losses) was taken in at the Store without a proper Authority from the Trustees; and an Expence created thereby which the Trustees could not estimate, nor have Ability to discharge, and for which certified Accounts were returned to them; the Trustees published an Advertisement in the *London Gazette*, and ordered it to be published in the *South Carolina Gazette*, and to be affixed upon the Doors of the Store-houses at *Savannah* and *Frederica*: That out of a due Regard to publick Credit, they had resolved, That all Expences which they had ordered, or should order, to be made in *America*, for the Use of the Colony, should be defrayed and paid for in *Georgia*, in Sola Bills of Exchange only, under their Seal; and they gave Notice, That no Person whatsoever had any Authority from them, or in their Name, or on their Account, to purchase or receive any Cargoes of Provisions, Stores or Neccessaries, without paying for them in the said Sola Bills.

Upon a Petition of one *Abraham De Lyon*, a Freeholder of *Savannah* in *Georgia*, that he had expended a great Sum in the Cultivation of Vines, which he had carried from *Portugal*, and had brought to great Perfection; and several Certificates being produced of his great Improvements in cultivating them, and of the Goodness of the Grapes, and their thriving in the most barren Lands of the Province; the Trustees assisted him to proceed in his Improvements.

The Security of the Colony being provided for by the Regiment sent over by his Majesty, the Parliament gave Eight thousand Pounds for the further settling the Colony: Therefore the Trustees sent over an Estimate of all the Expences which they allowed to be made in the Province; by which several military Expences, which they had been engaged in for the Defence of the Colony, and which were very great, were reduced.

The Trustees this Year sent over the Reverend Mr. *Norris* to reside at *Frederica*, with a Salary of Fifty Pounds a Year, ordered

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a House to be built for him, and another for the Inhabitants to perform divine Service in, till a Church could be built there.

The Assembly of *South Carolina* having in the last Year passed an Ordinance for raising a Sum to indemnify their Traders in Opposition to the Act which was approved of by his Majesty in Council, for maintaining the Peace with the *Indians* in the Province of *Georgia*, upon a Memorial from the Trustees, complaining of the said Ordinance, and upon the Petition of the Council and Assembly of *South Carolina* against the said Act, there was a solemn Hearing before the Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations; and afterwards before a Committee of the Lords of his Majesty's Privy Council: Whereupon his Majesty was pleased to order, That the said Ordinance of the Assembly of *South Carolina* should be repealed, and declared void; and was pleased to send an Instruction to the Trustees to prepare a proper Act or Ordinance for settling the Trade carried on by the Provinces of *South Carolina* and *Georgia*, with the *Indians*, on such a Footing as might be for the mutual Benefit and Satisfaction of both Provinces; and his Majesty at the same time was graciously pleased to give an Instruction to *Samuel Horsey*, Esq; Governor and Lieutenant General of *South Carolina*, to recommend to the Council and Assembly there, to pass a Law for the like Purpose in that Province: But *Samuel Horsey*, Esq; dying soon after, and no other Governor having since gone to *South Carolina*, that Affair remains unsettled.

The Trustees immediately sent to Colonel *Oglethorpe* a Copy of his Majesty's Instructions, and desired, that he would consult with Lieutenant Governor *Bull* in *South Carolina*, that Plans of proper Acts might be prepared and sent over to the Trustees for their Consideration, in order to answer the Purposes of his Majesty's Instructions; and that in the mean time the Commissioners of *South Carolina*, and the Commissioners of *Georgia*, might proceed in their respective Provinces, in Concert with each other, to carry on a mutual Trade to the *Indians* in both Provinces.

Mr. Stephens, Secretary in *Georgia*, having informed the Trustees, That the Grand Jury at *Savannah* claimed a Right of administering Oaths, and making Inquiry thereon, into all such Matters, as they should think fit, and the Trustees having perceived, that, in a Representation of the said Grand Jury, they had pretended to such Right, sent a Letter to *Mr. Stephens*, to acquaint him, That the Trustees were sensible great Mischief might be done by ill-designing Men, who might procure themselves to be put upon the Panel, if this Claim of the Grand Jury was allowed of; and therefore the Trustees ordered him to acquaint

acquaint the People, That the Grand Juries had no such Right, and that their Claim was intirely illegal.

As the Trustees, both by their Letters and Instructions to the Magistrates, had constantly exhorted and encouraged the People to a Cultivation of their Lands, on which they were to depend for their Support; and as they found, that many (as well of those whom they had sent over as Objects of Charity, as of others, who, at different Times, had gone into the Colony from other Plantations for a temporary Maintenance) still continued in their Idleness, and were a Burden upon the Trust; they gave Orders for striking off the Store, all such as, having had Time to cultivate their Lands, had neglected it. This carried from the Colony many of those who had gone thither, or joined it from other Parts of *America*, to gain a Subsistence for a Year or two; and of others, who had not considered the Hardships attending the first Settlement of a Country, and were tired of their Labour.

The Trustees receiving an Account, dated the 12th of *February* 1738. from their Secretary in the Province, of an Uneasiness amongst several Persons, upon the Tenure of their Lots being confined to Heirs Male; and they considering, that the Colony had been some time established, the People grown more numerous; and a Regiment being stationed in it for its Defence; whereby the former Tenures became less necessary; did on the 15th of *March* following, at their anniversary Meeting, resolve, That in Default of Issue Male, any legal Possessor of Land might by a Deed in Writing, or by his last Will and Testament, appoint his Daughter as his Successor, or any other Male or Female Relation; with a Proviso, That the Successor should, in the proper Court in *Georgia*, personally claim the Lot granted or devised, within Eighteen Months after the Death of the Grantor or Devisor.

This was soon after extended to every legal Possessor's being impowered to appoint any other Person as his Successor.

But whilst the Trustees were taking these Steps for the Satisfaction of the People; and whilst those in the Southern Part of the Province (tho' exposed to greater Danger) were industrious and easy in their Settlements, many of those in the Northern Part, who had neglected the Cultivation of their Lands, drew up a * Representation, dated the 9th of *December* 1738. setting forth the Want of a Fee-simple to their Lands, and Negroes to cultivate them; but they were far from being seconded or supported by the People in the Southern Part of the Province in this Representation, who not only refused to sign it, but † petitioned the Trustees against the Use of Negroes; setting forth the

* Appendix, N^o. VIII.

† Appendix, N^o. IX.

Danger they should be in from the *Spaniards*, who had proclaimed Freedom to all Slaves who would resort to them; and that by this means they should be exposed to an Enemy without, and a more dangerous one in their Bosoms.

The industrious *Saltzburghers* also at *Ebenexer* (who are in the Northern Part of the Province, not far from *Savannah*) * petitioned against Negroes, and set forth their Satisfaction and Happiness in their Settlement; that they had raised in the last Season more Rice, Pease, Potatoes, Pomkins, Cabbage, Corn, &c. than was necessary for their Consumption, and that they did not find the Climate so warm but that it was very tolerable for working People.

	Number sent	British	Foreign Protestants	Men
The Persons sent on the Charity this Year were	9	whereof 2	and 7	and in 4.
Those in the former Years were	1374	whereof 909	and 465	and in 634
The Number of Persons sent in the Seven Years to the 9th of June 1739. were	1383	whereof 911	and 472	and in 638.

The only Return from *Georgia* this Year was an Account of the People at *Savannah*, who were One hundred and Nine Freeholders, besides their Wives and Children, and besides Inmates and Servants, of the latter of which were a great Number, part of whose Passages were paid for in the next Year, on Representations made to the Trustees for that Purpose.

The Lands granted in Trust this Year, to be cultivated for the Maintenance of an Orphan-house in *Georgia*, were Five hundred Acres.

The Money received this Year, pursuant to Act of Parliament, was 8,000 *l.* and in Benefactions 473 *l.* 9 *s.* 4 *d.* which the Trustees applied, as also Part of the former Balance, to the Amount of 10,347 *l.* 4 *s.* 1 *d.* of which they exhibited an Accompt to the Lord Chancellor, and the Master of the Rolls, pursuant to their Charter, and carried the then Remainder into their succeeding Accompt.

* Appendix, N^o. X.

From the 9th of June 1739. to the 9th of June 1740.

AT the Time that some of the People of *Savannah* were so clamorous for Negroes, (for Seventy-five Land and Freeholders, of whom Fifty-two were Freeholders, did not apply for them) the Province of *South Carolina* was under frequent Alarms upon account of the Negroes there. They had Intelligence, that a Conspiracy was formed by the Negroes in *Carolina* to rise, and forcibly make their Way out of the Province, to put themselves under the Protection of the *Spaniards*; who had proclaimed Freedom to all who should run to them from their Owners. That this Conspiracy was discovered at *Winyaw*, the most Northern Part of that Province, from whence, as the Negroes must bend their Course, it argued that the other Parts of the Province must be privy to it, and that the Rising was to be universal. Whereupon the whole Province was upon their Guard; the Number of Negroes in *South Carolina* being computed to be about Forty thousand, and the Number of White Men, at most, not above Five thousand. As several Negroes, who were employed in *Pettiaugas*, and other like Craft, (which they carried off with them) had taken the Benefit of the *Spaniards* Proclamation, and gone to *Augustine*, the Government of *South Carolina* sent a solemn Deputation to demand their Slaves. This Deputation consisted of Mr. *Braithwaite*, a Member of the Council, Mr. *Rutledge*, one of the Assembly, and Mr. *Amian*, Clerk of the Assembly; but the Governor of *Augustine*, tho' in Time of profound Peace, peremptorily refused to deliver them up, and declared he had Orders to receive all such as should come thither, and protect them.

Upon this, and the Petitions which were sent from the *Highlanders* at *Darien*, and the *Saltzburghers* at *Ebenezer*, representing the Danger and Inconvenience of the Introduction of Negroes, the Trustees sent, under their Seal, an * Answer to the Representation from some of the Inhabitants of *Savannah*.

Among the Persons to whom Grants of Lands were made in order to their settling at their own Expence in the Colony, some never went over; others were Gentlemen of *Carolina*, who neglected to take up their Lands, or even desire to have them laid out; and others, who quitted their Plantations, and went to reside

at *Savannah* as Shopkeepers: *One* Man in particular, an Apothecary Surgeon, from the Beginning, neglected his Grant, and followed his Practice in the Town; *another* quitted his Plantation, and betook himself to selling of Rum: To these Two, almost all the Town of *Savannah* were indebted for Physick or Rum; and they first raised the Clamour, that Lands might be alienable, and Negroes admitted, which would have made them Possessors of the chief Part of the Lots. To these some others, who had gone at their own Expence, and had employed their covenanted Servants on their Plantations, joined themselves, taking their Servants from their Labour, and letting them out to Hire in the Town, for the sake of an immediate Profit, on which they lived in an idle and riotous manner; and even at the Time when their Servants were taken off from their proper Labour in their Plantations, they fomented the Clamour for Negroes, in order to carry them on. The Spirit of Idleness, which was very early introduced in the Town, many of the People were too ready to follow. Constant Clubs have been held, and Horse-races kept up by them, to amuse and divert the People from their Labour; and Delinquents (who have insulted the Laws, even in the Courts of Justice, and declared they would do their utmost to destroy the Colony) have, when committed to Prison, been abetted and supported by them. By these the before-mentioned Representation was formed, and many of the People by their own Inclination to Idleness, by the Power which the others had over them as Creditors, and by Hopes being given them, that if they stuck together, the Trustees must grant them Negroes, or see the Colony abandoned, were thus drawn in to sign the same; in which they in a manner demanded the Permission of Negroes, and an Alteration of their Tenures.

The Trustees, to make all the People as easy and contented as they could, published an Advertisement in the *London Gazette*, the 8th of *September* 1739. and other Papers, which was continued for several Days; and ordered it to be published in the *South Carolina Gazette*, that they had resolved to enlarge their Grants on Failure of Issue Male, and to make a certain Provision for the Widows of the Grantees, in the following manner; *viz.* That the Lands already granted, and such as should hereafter be granted, should, on Failure of Issue Male, descend to the Daughters of such Grantees; and in case there should be no Issue, Male or Female, that the Grantees might devise such Lands; and for want of such Devise,

Devise, that such Lands should descend to their Heirs at Law; with a Proviso, that the Possession of the Person who should enjoy such Devise, should not be increased to more than Five hundred Acres; and that the Widows of the Grantees should hold and enjoy the Dwelling-house, Garden, and One Moiety of the Lands their Husbands should die seized of, for and during the Term of their Lives.

The Trustees directed in the Advertisement, that those who intended to have the Benefit given them, should enter their respective Claims, in order that proper Grants and Conveyances in the Law might be forthwith prepared and executed for that Purpose; and that no Fee or Reward was to be taken for the entering of any such Claim, directly or indirectly, by any Person or Persons whatsoever.

In the Month of *August* 1739. the Trustees received Advice from General *Oglethorpe*, that he had frequent Intelligence of the *Spaniards* endeavouring to bribe the *Indians*, and particularly the *Creek Nation*, into a Rupture with the *English*; which made it necessary for him to go to the General Assembly of the *Indian Nations* at the *Coweta-town*, about Five hundred Miles distant from *Frederica*, in order to prevent such Designs and Seditions amongst them; and that he had been obliged to buy Horses, and Presents to carry up to this Meeting, where the *Choctaws* (who are upon the Frontiers between the *English* and *French* Settlements) and the *Chickesaws* were to send their Deputies.

This Journey of General *Oglethorpe's* has since appeared to be of great Service to the Publick; for on the 26th of *August* 1739. Mr. *Stephens* received an Express from Colonel *Bull*, Lieutenant Governor of *South Carolina*, that he had Intelligence from Lieutenant Governor *Clarke* of *New York*, concerning the *French* marching from *Mont Reall*, near *Quebeck*, with a Body of about Two hundred regular Troops, and Five hundred *Indians*, who were to be reinforced by *French* and *Indians* in their Journey: That this Army was designed against the *Indians* in Friendship with his *Britannick Majesty's* Subjects of *Carolina* and *Georgia*, who are situated near some Branches of the *Mississippi River*. Colonel *Bull* added, that he should immediately dispatch an Express to the *Creek Nations*, with Advice to General *Oglethorpe* of the Contents of Lieutenant Governor *Clarke's* Letter; and that it was necessary, that both the Provinces of *Carolina* and *Georgia* should be on their Guard; though if the *Creek Indians* should prove true, the Danger would not be great. General *Oglethorpe*, by his Treaties with the
Indians

Indians in this Journey, has confirmed them in the *British* Interest, and made a new Treaty with them; whereby their former Concession of Lands to *Great Britain* was confirmed and extended.

A Parcel of Raw Silk was brought this Year from *Georgia* by one Mr. *Samuel Augspourguer*, who made an Affidavit before a Master in Chancery, that he received it from the Hands of Mr. *Thomas Jones*, the Trustees Store-keeper at *Savannah*, who told him it was the Produce of *Georgia*; and the said *Samuel Augspourguer*, who resided in the Southern Part of the Province, said, That, when at *Savannah*, he saw the *Italian* Family there winding off Silk from the Coquons.

The Silk was shewed at the Trustees Office to Mr. *John Zachary*, an eminent Raw Silk Merchant, and Mr. *Booth*, one of the greatest Silk Weavers in *England*, who declared it was as fine as any *Italian* Silk, and that it was worth, at least, Twenty Shillings a Pound.

This Mr. *Samuel Augspourguer*, who joined the Colony in the Beginning of the Year 1736. left it in *July* 1739. with Two Men Servants, and their Children, on his Plantation; and came over to obtain a Grant of Five hundred Acres of Land, and to get some of his own Countrymen from the Canton of *Bearn* in *Switzerland*, to go with him as Servants, on his Return to *Georgia*, in order to proceed more effectually in the Cultivation of his Lands.

	Numbers sent	British	Foreign Protestants	Men
The Persons whose Passage were paid for on the Charity, were	138	whereof 4	and 134	and in 49.
The Persons sent on the Charity in the former Years were	1383	whereof 911	and 472	and in 638.
The Number of Persons sent in the Eight Years, to the 9th of June 1740. were	1521	whereof 915	and 606	and in 687.

The Lands granted this Year to be cultivated at the Expence of the Incorporated Society in *Scotland* for promoting Christian Knowledge, in order to raise a Maintenance for the Scots Minister at *New Inverness* in *Georgia*, were Three hundred Acres.

The

The Lands granted this Year, to be cultivated by a Person at his own Expence, were Five hundred Acres.

The Lands granted in Trust in the said Eight Years, in order to be granted out in smaller Portions in *Georgia*, were Forty-one thousand Six hundred Acres; to be cultivated for religious Uses, were Nine hundred Acres; and to be cultivated for the Maintenance of an Orphan-house, were Five hundred Acres.

The Lands granted in the said Eight Years, to Persons who were to cultivate them at their own Expence, were Twenty-seven thousand One hundred and Eighty-five Acres.

The Money received this Year pursuant to Act of Parliament, was 20,000*l.* and in Benefactions 181*l.* 4*s.* 3½ whereof in *South Carolina* the Amount in Sterling Money 86*l.* 6*s.* 11½ and in *England* 94*l.* 17*s.* 4*d.* whereof the Trustees applied 16,614*l.* 2*s.* 5½ of which they exhibited an Accompt to the Lord Chancellor, and the Lord Chief Justice of the King's-Bench, pursuant to their Charter; and the Remainder of all the Money they ever received being 5919*l.* 7*s.* 7*d.* will be carried into their succeeding Accompt.

From the 9th of June 1740. to the present Time.

THE Trustees this Year took further Methods for the Satisfaction of the People in the Province; they extended the Tenures, by which the Daughter of a Grantee, or any other Person, was made capable of enjoying, by Devise or Inheritance, any Quantity of Lands which did not increase her or his Possession, to more than Two thousand Acres.

A Licence was likewise granted for all the present Possessors of Land in *Georgia*, to make Leases of any Part of their Lots, for any Term not exceeding Three Years, to any Person residing in *Georgia*, and who should reside there during the Term of such Lease.

A general Release was likewise passed, by which no Advantage was to be taken against any of the present Possessors of Land in *Georgia*, for any Forfeitures incurred at any time before *Christmas* 1740. in relation either to the Tenure or Cultivation of Land. And the Possessors of Fifty Acres of Land were not obliged to cultivate more than Five Acres thereof in Ten Years, from their Grants; and those of under Fifty Acres, in Proportion: And the Possessors of Five hundred Acres of Land, were not obliged to cultivate more than One hundred and Twenty Acres thereof in Twenty

Years, from their Grants; and those of under Five hundred Acres, and above Fifty Acres, in Proportion, to prevent any Forfeitures for want of cultivating the Quantities required.

Under these Circumstances it is presumed, That no Complaint can now with Reason be made against the Tenure by which the Inhabitants at this Time hold their Lands; since they have more Power than is generally given by Marriage Settlements, in which the Grantees are only Tenants for Life, incapable of mortgaging, or aliening, or making any Disposition by their last Will; whereas the Freeholders in *Georgia* are now become Tenants in Tail General, and may, with the Licence of the Common-Council of the Trustees, upon Application made to them for that Purpose, mortgage or alien; and further, without Application, have it absolutely in their Power, on Failure of Issue in Tail, to dispose thereof by their last Will.

By an Account received from the Secretary in the Province, it appears, That on the First of *August* 1740. about Seventy Freeholders of the Northern Part of the Province, delivered in the Town-court of *Savannah*, their Claims of Lots, under the Tenures which were advertised the last Year in the *South Carolina* and *London Gazettes*.

That on the Fifteenth of the same Month, as many or more appeared in the said Town-court on the same Occasion; and that on the Twenty-seventh of the same Month, divers more delivered in their Claims likewise.

The Trustees are informed by their Secretary in the Province, That in pursuance of their Orders, he had just finished an authenticated Account of the State of the Colony, with respect to the Number of Inhabitants in the several Towns and Villages; the Number of Houses, and the Settlements made; the Progress which the several People had made in the Cultivation of their Lands, and their Ability or Inability to support themselves; and in any Case where the last appeared, the Reasons of it; the Proportions of the different Sorts of Soil, as near as could be computed; and an Account of the several Produces, which, by Experience or Appearance, could or might be raised for Trade. And the Trustees are in daily Expectation of receiving from him the said Account. But by the several Accounts before received, they are enabled to give, though an imperfect one, the following State of the Settlements, *viz.*

The Town of *Savannah* is about Ten Miles up the River *Savannah*; there are (besides Warehouses and Huts) at least One

One hundred and Thirty Houses in the Town. As these, for the sake of Air, and to prevent the spreading of any Fire, are built at some Distance from each other, they make several spacious Squares and wide Streets. There is a regular Magistracy settled in the Town, which the Trustees are obliged to be at the Expence of supporting, till the Colony arrives at sufficient Strength to do it. There are in the Town a Court-house, a Store-house, a Gaol, a House for the Trust-Servants, a Wharf, a Guard-house, and some other publick Buildings; a Church is at present building, and a Clergyman is settled there. The Town is excellently situated for Trade, the Navigation of the River being very secure; and Ships of Three hundred Tons can lie within Six Yards of the Town, and the Worm does not eat into them.

About Four Miles from *Savannah*, inland from the River, are the Two Villages *Highbgate* and *Hampstead*, which lie at about a Mile distant from each: The People settled there apply themselves chiefly to Gardening, and supply the Town of *Savannah* with Quantities of Greens and Garden-stuff.

By the Account of Mr. *Thomas Stephens*, who, at his Father's Request, was sent over to assist him in his Business of Secretary in the Province, and continued with him there some short time, he states, That there are Twenty Plantations, within Twenty Miles round *Savannah*, which have each of them from Five to Thirty Acres of Land cleared.

About Fifteen Miles from *Savannah*, is a Village called *Abercorn*; about Twenty Miles further up the River, is the Town of *Ebenezer*, where the *Saltzburghers* are settled, with Two Ministers; One of whom computed, That the Number of his Congregation, in *June* 1738. consisted of One hundred and Forty-six. Therefore as the Infants could not be reckoned in the Computation, and as Seven more have since been sent and settled with them, it is believed the Number has been increased; especially since the Town is so healthy, that by a Letter sent to the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge, by the Reverend Mr. *Bolzcius*, one of the Ministers at *Ebenezer*, dated the 26th of *June* 1740. he declared, That in a Year's Time one Person only had died, which was a Child of Four Years old. The People are industrious and sober; they raise not only a sufficient Quantity of Corn, and other Produces, for their own Subsistence, but they sell great Quantities to those at *Savannah*, who have not been so careful of their Plantations; they have great Herds of Cattle, and are in so thriving a Condition, that not one Person has abandoned his Settlement,

Settlement, or sent over the least Complaint about the Tenures or the want of Negroes. On the contrary, they in a Body petitioned against the Use of Negroes; and their Ministers have declared, That their signing that Petition was a voluntary Act: And at their Desire, another Embarkation of their Countrymen, who are willing to go from *Germany* and join them, is designed to be sent with all convenient Speed.

About Ten Miles from hence, upon a River running into *Savannah*, is a Place called *Old Ebenezer*, where is a Cow-pen, and a great Number of Cattle, for the Use of the Publick, and for Breeding.

At a considerable Distance from hence is the Town of *Augusta*, before described, which, from the great Resort of Traders and *Indians*, is in a thriving Condition, and is and will be a great Protection to both the Provinces of *Carolina* and *Georgia*, against any Designs of the *French*.

In the Southern Part of the Province is the Town of *New Inverness*, upon the River *Alatamaha*, where the *Highlanders* are settled.

And about Twenty Miles from hence, on the Island of *St. Simon's*, near the Sea, is the Town of *Frederica*, with a regular Magistracy, as at *Savannah*, supported at the Expence of the Trust: Strong Fortifications round the Town are almost finished; and at the South-East Point of the Island are Barracks for Three hundred and Thirty Men.

There are Settlements on the Islands of *Jekyll* and *Cumberland*, which lie at a small Distance from each other to the Southward of *Frederica*; and on the last, Two Forts are built, one of which was described before, and the other was finished in *April* 1740. upon the South End of the Island. It commands the Inlet of *Amelia* Sound, is strongly palisaded with Flankers, and is defended by Eight Pieces of Cannon.

Barracks are built upon this Island for Two hundred and Twenty Men, with Store-houses, which were finished in *October* 1738.

There are Six Forts in the Province, and a Battery of Cannon erected to secure the Harbour at *St. Simon's*, under which Ships may safely lie.

The *Indians*, from the Presents which they have annually received from the Trustees, and from the Justice and Humanity with which they have been treated, are secured in the *British* Interest, notwithstanding the Arts both of the *French* and the *Spaniards* to seduce them: By this *South Carolina* has been free from those Wars, in which (as the Preamble to his Majesty's Charter

Charter sets forth) they had frequently suffered, and so late as in the Year 1715. had been laid almost waste with Fire and Sword; and by the Security which *South Carolina* received by such a Frontier as *Georgia* is to it, very large Tracts of Land have been cultivated in the Southern Part of that Province, which no Person would venture to settle on before, and a great Quantity of Rice raised thereon.

As the People in *Georgia*, sent on the Charity, were supported, to enable them to raise their own Provisions, in the first Place, on the Lands they should clear, and to convert the Timber they should cut down in clearing those Lands into Lumber, which they might, to their great Advantage, export to the Sugar Colonies; and further, to raise Silk, Wine and Oil, for which the Climate was very proper; it was hoped from thence they would gain a comfortable Subsistence, and be of Service to their Mother-Country in raising such Produces, which at present are purchased from Foreigners with ready Money.

Having thus stated the Plan laid down for the Trustees by his Majesty's Charter; the several Steps taken by them for the Execution of that Plan, with their yearly Progress therein; the several Obstructions from unforeseen Accidents, which have checked that Progress, with the present Condition of the Colony, according to the latest and most authentick Accounts from thence; they submit the Whole to the Wisdom of this Honourable House, being intirely disposed to follow any Directions that shall flow from thence: And as they have no other View but the Service of their Country, by making this Colony as useful to the Interest of *Great-Britain*, as by its Situation and Climate it is capable of being, they heartily wish the Trust in abler Hands, that those important Services might not be defeated thro' their Inability.

By Order of the TRUSTEES,

BENJ. MARTYN, *Secretary.*

A P P E N D I X.

NUMBER I.

To the Trustees for establishing the Colony of Georgia.

GENTLEMEN,

IN writing this Answer to the Letter, which I had the Honour to receive from you, dated the 29th Instant, wherein you desire to know my Sentiments of an Undertaking to raise Raw Silk in your new Settlement in *Georgia*; of the Probability of succeeding therein; the proper Steps to be taken to bring that Work to Perfection; and my Opinion of the Nature, Quality and Use of the Raw Silk produced in *Carolina*: It is a great Pleasure to me, that, from Experiments which I made some Years ago, I can now, besides my Opinion, give you some Information concerning that Silk, which may be depended on.

The Value and Usefulness of the Undertaking will appear, as soon as we consider, that all the Silk consumed in this Kingdom, is now of foreign Growth and Manufacture, which costs the Nation very great Sums of Money yearly to purchase; and that the raising our Supply thereof in his Majesty's Dominions in *America*, would save us all that Money, afford Employment to many Thousands of his Majesty's Subjects, and greatly increase the Trade and Navigation of *Great Britain*.

It appears to me as beneficial to this Kingdom, attended with as little Hazard or Difficulty, as much wanted, and which may as soon be brought to Perfection in a proper Climate, as any Undertaking so considerable in itself, that I ever heard of. I therefore think there is a very great Probability of its succeeding,
if

if such proper Measures are pursued, and such Assistance afforded to the poor People at their first setting out, as are necessary to settle, instruct and encourage them.

The Silk produced in *Carolina* has as much natural Strength and Beauty, as the Silk of *Italy* (which is commonly called Fine Silk); and by the several Experiments I have tried with it, I am satisfied, it may be made to answer the same Purposes, as *Italian* Silk now does, if it be reeled in short Skains, a fine, clean and even Thread: To effect which, if some experienced Persons are at first sent to teach the People, the Work will soon be made easy to the meanest Capacity, and the Value of the Silk will be thereby greatly increased.

As for my own Part, if at any time you should think I can be of Use to promote so good a Work, I shall be ready to execute your Commands as far as I am able; and always remain,

GENTLEMEN,

Old Jewry, Jan. 31.

1732.

Your most obedient,

humble Servant,

THO. LOMBE.

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NUMBER II.

Extract of a Letter from South Carolina Gazette, dated at Charles-Town the 22d March 1732.

ON *Tuesday* the 13th Instant I went on board a Canoe, in Company with Mr. *George Ducat* and Mr. *John Ballantine*, with Four Negroes; and about 10 o'Clock we set off from Mr. *Lloyd's* Bridge for *Georgia*, and passing by *Port Royal* on *Wednesday* Night, we arrived, on *Friday* Morning, an Hour before Day, at *Tamacraw*, a Place so called by the *Indians*, but now *Savannah*, in the Colony of *Georgia*. Some time before we came to the Landing, the Centinel challenged us, and understanding who we were, admitted us ashore. This is a very high Bluff, Forty Feet perpendicular from High-water Mark. It lies, according to Captain *Gascoigne's* Observations, in the Latitude 31 : 58, which he took off *Tybee*, an Island that lies at the Mouth of the *Savannah* River. It is distant from *Charles-Town* S. W. according to the Course and Windings of the Rivers and Creeks, about 140 Miles; but, by a direct Course, 77, allowing *Suillivant's* Island to be in the Latitude 32 : 47 from *Augustine* N. E. and by E. about 140 Miles, and by the Course of the Rivers is distant from Fort *Moore* 300 Miles; but, upon a direct Line, but 115 Miles N. W. and by W. This Bluff is distant 10 Miles from the Mouth of the Rivers on the South Side; and *Parrysburgh* is 24 Miles above it on the North, and is so situated, that you have a beautiful Prospect, both up and down the River. It is very sandy and barren, and consequently a wholesome Place for a Town or City. There are on it 130 odd Souls; and from the Time they embarked at *London*, to the Time I left the Place, there died but Two sucking Children, and they at Sea. When they arrived, there was standing on it a great Quantity of the best Sorts of Pine, most of which is already cut down on the Spot where the Town is laid out to be built. The Land is barren about a Mile back, when you come into very rich Ground; and on both Sides, within a Quarter of a Mile of the Town, is choice good Planting-land. Colonel *Bull* told me, That he had been Seven Miles back, and found it extraordinary good.

Mr. *Oglethorpe* is indefatigable, takes a vast deal of Pains; his Fare is but indifferent, having little else at present but salt Provisions: He is extremely well beloved by all his People; the general Title they give him is *Father*. If any of them is sick,

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he immediately visits them, and takes a great deal of Care of them. If any Difference arises, he is the Person that decides it. Two happened while I was there, and in my Presence, and all the Parties went away, to outward Appearance, satisfied and contented with his Determination. He keeps a strict Discipline; I neither saw one of his People drunk, or heard one swear, all the Time I was there: He does not allow them Rum, but in lieu gives them *English Beer*. It is surprising to see how chearfully the Men go to work, considering they have not been bred to it: There are no Idlers there; even the Boys and Girls do their Parts. There are Four Houses already up, but none finished; and he hopes, when he has got more Sawyers, which I suppose he will have in a short time, to finish Two Houses a Week. He has ploughed up some Land, part of which he sowed with Wheat, which is come up, and looks promising. He has Two or Three Gardens, which he has sowed with divers Sorts of Seeds, and planted Thyme, with other Sorts of Pot-herbs, Sage, Leeks, Skellions, Celeri, Liquorice, &c. and several Sorts of Fruit-trees. He was palifading the Town round, including some Part of the Common, which I do suppose may be finished in a Fortnight's Time. In short, he has done a vast deal of Work for the Time, and I think his Name justly deserves to be immortalized.

Mr. *Oglethorpe* has with him Sir *Walter Raleigh's* written Journal, and, by the Latitude of the Place, the Marks and Tradition of the *Indians*, it is the very first Place where he first went ashore, and talked with the *Indians*, and was the first *Englishman* that ever they saw: And about half a Mile from *Savannah* is a high Mount of Earth, under which lies their chief King; and the *Indians* informed Mr. *Oglethorpe*, That the King desired before he died, that he might be buried on the Spot where he talked with that great good Man.

The River Water is very good, and Mr. *Oglethorpe* has proved it several Ways, and thinks it as good as the River of *Thames*. On *Monday* the 19th, we took our Leave of Mr. *Oglethorpe* at Nine o'Clock in the Morning, and embarked for *Charles-Town*; and when we set off, he was pleased to honour us with a Volley of small Arms, and the Discharge of Five Cannon: And coming down the Rivers, we found the Water perfectly fresh Six Miles below the Town, and saw Six or Seven large Sturgeon leap, with which Fish that River abounds, as also with Trout, Perch, Cat and Rock Fish, &c. and in the Winter Season there is Variety of Wild Fowl, especially Turkeys, some of them weighing Thirty Pounds, and abundance of Deer.

NUMBER III.

RULES for the Year 1735.

THE Trustees intend this Year to lay out a County, and build a new Town in *Georgia*.

They will give to such Persons as they send upon the Charity;

viz.

To every Man. A Watch Coat.

A Musquet, and Bayonet, to those who have them not of their own.

An Hatchet.

An Hammer.

An Handsaw.

A shod Shovel, or Spade.

A broad Hoe.

A narrow Hoe.

A Gimlet.

A drawing Knife.

And there will be a publick Grindstone to each Ward or Village.

He will also have an Iron Pot, and a Pair of Pot-hooks.

And a Frying-pan.

And for his Maintenance in the Colony for One Year, he will have

300 Pounds of Beef, or Pork.

114 Pounds of Rice.

114 Pounds of Pease.

114 Pounds of Flour.

44 Gallons of Strong Beer.

64 Quarts of Melasses for brewing of Beer.

18 Pounds of Cheese.

9 Pounds of Butter.

9 Ounces of Spice.

9 Pounds of Sugar.

5 Gallons of Vinegar.

30 Pounds of Salt.

12 Quarts of Lamp-oil, and a Pound of Spun Cotton.

And 12 Pounds of Soap.

To be delivered in such Proportions, and at such Times, as the Trust shall think proper.

And

And to the Mothers, Wives, Sisters, or Children of such Men, Provision will be given in the Colony for One Year, in the following Manner; viz.

To each Head of them; that is to say, to every Person of the Age of Twelve Years, and upwards, viz.

To be delivered as above	{	300 Pounds of Beef, or Pork.
		114 Pounds of Rice.
		114 Pounds of Pease.
		114 Pounds of Flour.
		64 Quarts of Melasses for Brewing of Beer.
		18 Pounds of Cheese.
		9 Pounds of Butter.
		9 Ounces of Spice.
		9 Pounds of Sugar.
		5 Gallons of Vinegar.
		30 Pounds of Salt.
		6 Quarts of Lamp-oil, and half a Pound of Spun Cotton.
And 12 Pounds of Soap.		

And for every Person above the Age of Seven, and under the Age of Twelve, half the said Allowance, being esteemed half an Head.

And for every Person above the Age of Two, and under the Age of Seven, One-third of the said Allowance, being esteemed One-third of an Head.

The Trustees pay their Passage from *England* to *Georgia*; and in the Voyage they will have the following Provisions, viz. In every Week, Four *Beef* Days, Two *Pork* Days, and One *Fish* Day; and their Allowance served out daily as follows: That is to say,

On the Four Beef Days.

Four Pounds of Beef for every Mess of Five Heads.
And Two Pounds and a half of Flour.
And half a Pound of Suet, or Plums.

On the Two Pork Days.

Five Pounds of Pork,
And Two Pints and half of Pease, } for every Five Heads.

And on the Fish Day.

Two Pounds and half of Fish, } for every Five Heads.
And half a Pound of Butter,

The Whole at Sixteen Ounces to the Pound.

And

And allow each Head Seven Pounds of Bread, of Fourteen Ounces to the Pound, by the Week.

And Three Pints of Beer, and Two Quarts of Water, (whereof one of the Quarts for Drinking, and the other for boiling Victuals) each Head by the Day, for the Space of a Month ; and a Gallon of Water (whereof Two Quarts for Drinking, and the other Two for boiling Victuals) each Head by the Day after, during their being on their Passage.

The Heads to be accounted in this Manner: Every Person above the Age of Twelve Years, to be accounted a whole Head; all Persons of the Age of Seven Years, and under the Age of Twelve Years, to be accounted Two for One; all Persons above the Age of Two Years, and under the Age of Seven Years, to be accounted Three for One; and any Person under the Age of Two Years, is not to be accounted.

And the said Persons are to enter into the following Covenants before their Embarkation; *viz.*

That they will repair on Board such Ship as shall be provided for carrying them to the Province of *Georgia*; and, during the Voyage, will quietly, soberly and obediently demean themselves; and go to such Place in the said Province of *Georgia*, and there obey all such Orders as shall be given, for the better settling, establishing and governing the said Colony.

And, That for the first Twelve Months from landing in the said Province of *Georgia*, they will work and labour in clearing their Lands, making Habitations, and necessary Defences, and in all other Works for the common Good and publick Weal of the said Colony, at such Times, in such Manner, and according to such Plan and Directions as shall be given.

And, That they, from and after the Expiration of the said last-mentioned Twelve Months, will, during the Two next succeeding Years, abide, settle and inhabit in the said Province of *Georgia*, and cultivate the Lands which shall be to them, and their Heirs Male, severally allotted and given, by all such Ways and Means as, according to their several Abilities and Skills, they shall be best able and capable.

And such Persons are to be settled in the said Colony, either in new Towns, or new Villages.

Those in the Towns will have each of them a Lot, Sixty Feet in Front, and Ninety Feet in Depth, whereon they are to build an House; and as much Land in the Country as in the whole shall make up Fifty Acres.

Those in the Villages will each of them have a Lot of Fifty Acres, which is to lie all together, and they are to build their House upon it.

M

All

All Lots are granted in Tail Male, and descend to the Heirs Male of their Bodies for ever; and in case of Failure of Heirs Male, revert to the Trust, to be granted again to such Persons as the Common Council of the Trustees shall think most for the Advantage of the Colony. And they will have a special Regard to the Daughters of Freeholders, who have made Improvements on their Lots, not already provided for, by having married, or marrying Persons in Possession, or intitled to Lands in the Province of *Georgia*, in Possession or Remainder.

All Lots are to be preserved separate and undivided, and cannot be united, in order to keep up a Number of Men equal to the Number of Lots, for the better Defence and Support of the Colony.

No Person can lease out his House or Lot to another, without Licence for that Purpose, that the Colony may not be ruined by Absentees receiving and spending their Rents elsewhere. Therefore each Man must cultivate the same by himself or Servants.

And no Person can alienate his Land, or any Part, or any Term, Estate, or Interest therein, to any other Person or Persons, without special Licence for that Purpose, to prevent the uniting or dividing the Lots.

If any of the Land so granted shall not be cultivated, planted, cleared, improved, or fenced with a Worm-fence, or Pales Six Feet high, during the Space of Ten Years from the Date of the Grant, then every Part thereof not cultivated, planted, cleared, improved, or fenced as aforesaid, shall belong to the Trust; and the Grant, as to such Parts, shall be void.

There is reserved, for the Support of the Colony, a Rent-charge for ever of Two Shillings Sterling Money for each Fifty Acres, the Payment of which is not to commence until Ten Years after the Grant.

And the Reversion, or Remainder expectant on the Demise of such Persons without Issue Male, shall remain to the Trust.

But the Wives of the Freeholders, in case they should survive their Husbands, are, during their Lives, intitled to the Mansion-house, and One-half of the Lands improved by their Husbands; that is to say, inclosed with a Fence of Six Feet high.

All Forfeitures for Non-residence, High Treason, Felonies, &c. are to the Trustees for the Use and Benefit of the Colony.

Negroes and Rum are prohibited to be used in the said Colony; and Trade with the *Indians*, unless licensed.

None are to have the Benefit of being sent upon the Charity in the manner above-mentioned; but,

1st, Such

1st, Such as are in decayed Circumstances, and thereby disabled from following any Business in *England*; and who, if in Debt, must have Leave from their Creditors to go.

2^d, Such as have numerous Families of Children, if assisted by their respective Parishes, and recommended by the Minister, Church-wardens and Overseers thereof.

The Trustees do expect to have a good Character of the said Persons given, because no Drunkards, or other notoriously vicious Persons, will be taken.

And for the better to enable the said Persons to build the new Town, and clear their Lands, the Trustees will give Leave to every Freeholder to take over with him One Male Servant, or Apprentice, of the Age of Eighteen Years, and upwards, to be bound for not less than Four Years; and will, by way of Loan to such Freeholder, advance the Charges of Passage for such Servant or Apprentice, and of furnishing him with the Cloathing and Provision hereafter mentioned; to be delivered in such Proportions, and at such Times, as the Trust shall think proper:

Viz. With

A Pallias, and Bolster, and Blanket, for Bedding.

A Frock and Trowfers of Lintsey Wolfsey,
A Shirt, and Frock, and Trowfers of Osnabrigs, } for Cloathing.
A Pair of Shoes from *England*,
And Two Pair of Country Shoes,

And 200 Pounds of Meat,
And 342 Pounds of Rice, Pease, or *Indian* Corn, } for Food for a Year.

The Expence of which Passage, Cloathing and Provision, is to be repaid the Trustees by the Master, within the Third Year from their Embarkation from *England*.

And to each Man Servant, and the Heirs Male of his Body for ever, after the Expiration of his Service, upon a Certificate from his Master of his having served well, will be granted Twenty Acres of Land, under such Rents and Agreements as shall have been then last granted to any others, Men Servants, in like Circumstances.

Sign'd by Order of the Common Council of the Trustees for Establishing the Colony of Georgia in America, this Second Day of July 1735.

BENJ. MARTYN, Secretary.

NUM.

NUMBER IV.

To such Persons who can carry Ten Men Servants, and settle with them in Georgia at their own Expence, and whose Characters the Trustees, upon Inquiry, shall approve of, will be granted Five hundred Acres of Land in Tail Male, and descend to the Heirs Male of their Bodies for ever, under the yearly Rent of Twenty Shillings Sterling Money for every Hundred Acres, for the Support of the Colony; the Payment of which is not to commence until Ten Years after the Grant.

And the Land is so granted, upon the following Conditions and Covenants.

THAT such Persons do pay the Rent reserved, as the same shall become due; and no Part to be unpaid for Six Months after due.

That they, within a Month from the Grant, shall register the same, or a Memorial thereof, with the Auditor of the Plantations.

That they, within Twelve Months from the Grant, shall go to, and arrive in, *Georgia*, with Ten able-bodied Men Servants, being each of the Age of Twenty Years, and upwards.

That they shall abide in *Georgia* with such Men Servants Three Years from the Registering the Grant there, building their Houses, and cultivating their Lands.

That they shall clear and cultivate, within Ten Years from the Grant, Two hundred Acres of Land, Part of the said Five hundred Acres, and plant Two thousand White Mulberry-trees or Plants thereon; and on every Hundred of the other Three hundred Acres One thousand White Mulberry-trees or Plants, when cleared, and preserve the same Quantity from time to time thereupon, the Trustees obliging themselves to furnish the Plants.

That they do not alienate the said Five hundred Acres of Land, or any Part, for any Term of Years, or any Estate or Interest

Interest in the same to any Person or Persons, without special Leave.

That they do not make Pot-ash in Partnership without Leave; but may make it themselves not in Partnership.

On the Determination of the Estate in Tail Male, the Land to revert to the Trust.

That they shall not depart the said Province without License.

All Forfeitures for Non-residence, High Treason, Felonies, &c. are to the Trustees, for the Use and Benefit of the Colony.

If any Part of the said Five hundred Acres of Land shall not be cultivated, planted, cleared, and fenced round with a Worm Fence, or Pales Six Feet high, within Eighteen Years from the Grant, all and every such Part shall revert to the Trust; and the Grant, as to such Part, to be void.

And the Common Council of the Trust, at the Expirations of the Terms such Men Servants shall be severally bound for, (being none less than Four Years) when requested by the Grantee, will grant to each of such Men Servants Twenty Acres of Land in Tail Male, under such Rents, Conditions, Limitations and Agreements, as shall have been then last granted to any others, Men Servants, in like Circumstances.

When the Land reverts to the Trust on the Determination of the Estate in Tail Male, it is to be granted again to such Persons, as the Common Council of the Trust shall think most for the Advantage of the Colony. And the Trust will have a special Regard to the Daughters of those who have made Improvements on their Lots, not already provided for, by having married, or marrying, Persons in Possession, or intitled to Lands in the Province of *Georgia* in Possession or Remainder.

And the Wives of such Persons, in case they should survive their Husbands, are, during their Lives, intitled to the Mansion-house, and One half of the Lands improved by their Husbands; that is to say, inclosed with a Fence Six Feet high.

Negroes and Rum are prohibited to be used in the said Province, and Trade with the *Indians*, unless licensed.

NUMBER V.

To the KING's Most Excellent Majesty,

The humble Memorial and Representation of the State and Condition of Your Majesty's Province of South Carolina, from the General Assembly of the said Province.

YOUR Majesty's most dutiful Subjects of this Province having often felt, with Hearts full of Gratitude, the many signal Instances of your Most Sacred Majesty's peculiar Favour and Protection to these distant Parts of your Dominions, and especially those late Proofs of your Majesty's most gracious and benign Care, so wisely calculated for the Preservation of this your Majesty's Frontier Province on the Continent of *America*, by your Royal Charter to the Trustees for establishing the Colony of *Georgia*, and your great Goodness, so timely applied, in promoting the Settlement of the *Swiss* at *Purrysburgh*; encouraged by such Views of your Majesty's wise and paternal Care, extended to your remotest Subjects, and excited by the Duty which we owe to your Most Sacred Majesty, to be always watchful for the Support and Security of your Majesty's Interest, especially at this very critical Conjuncture, when the Flame of a War, breaking out in *Europe*, may very speedily be lighted here in this your Majesty's Frontier Province, which, in Situation, is known to be of the utmost Importance to the general Trade and Traffick of *America*: We therefore, your Majesty's most faithful Governor, Council and Commons, convened in your Majesty's Province of *South Carolina*, crave Leave, with great Humility, to represent to your Majesty the present State and Condition of this your Province, and how greatly it stands in Need of your Majesty's gracious and timely Succour, in case of a War, to assist our Defence against the *French* and *Spaniards*, or any other Enemies to your Majesty's Dominions, as well as against the many Nations of Savages, which so nearly threaten the Safety of your Majesty's Subjects.

The

The Province of *South Carolina*, and the new Colony of *Georgia*, are the Southern Frontiers of all your Majesty's Dominions on the Continent of *America*, to the South and South-West of which is situate the strong Castle of *St. Augustine*, garrisoned by Four hundred *Spaniards*, who have several Nations of *Indians* living under their Subjection, besides several other small Settlements and Garisons near the *Appellaches*, some of which are not Eighty Miles distant from the Colony of *Georgia*. To the South-West and West of us the *French* have already erected a considerable Town near Fort *Thoulouse*, on the *Moville* River, and several other Forts and Garisons, some not above Three hundred Miles distant from our Settlements; and at *New Orleans* on the *Mississippi* River, since her late Majesty Queen *Anne's* War, they have exceedingly increased their Strength and Traffick, and have now many Forts and Garisons on both Sides of that large River, for several Hundred Miles up the same; and since his Most Christian Majesty has taken out of the *Mississippi* Company the Government of that Country into his own Hands, the *French* Natives of *Canada* come daily down in Shoals to settle all along that River, where many regular Forces have of late been sent over by the King, to strengthen the Garisons in those Places; and, according to our best and latest Advices, they have Five hundred Men in Pay, constantly employed as Wood-Rangers, to keep their neighbouring *Indians* in Subjection, and to prevent the distant ones from disturbing their Settlements; which Management of the *French* has so well succeeded, that, we are very well assured, they have wholly now in their Possession, and under their Influence, the several numerous Nations of *Indians* that are situate near the *Mississippi* River, One of which, called the *Choctaws*, by Estimation, consists of about Five thousand fighting Men, and who were always deemed a very warlike Nation, lies on this Side the River, not above Four hundred Miles distant from our Out-settlements, among whom, as well as several other Nations of *Indians*, many *French Europeans* have been sent to settle, whom the Priests and Missionaries among them encourage to take *Indian* Wives, and use divers other alluring Methods to attach the *Indians* the better to the *French* Alliance; by which Means the *French* are become thoroughly acquainted with the *Indian* Way, Warring, and Living in the Woods, and have now a great Number of White Men among them, able to perform a long March, with an Army of *Indians*, upon any Expedition.

We further beg Leave to inform your Majesty, That if the Measures of *France* should provoke your Majesty to a State of Hostility against it in *Europe*, we have great Reason to expect

an Invasion will be here made upon your Majesty's Subjects by the *French* and the *Indians* from the *Mississippi* Settlements. They have already paved a Way for a Design of that Nature, by erecting a Fort, called the *Alabama* Fort, alias Fort *Lewis*, in the Middle of the *Upper Creek Indians*, upon a navigable River leading to *Moville*, which they have kept well garisoned, and mounted with Fourteen Pieces of Cannon, and have lately been prevented from erecting a Second nearer to us in that Quarter. The *Creeks* are a Nation very bold, active and daring, consisting of about Thirteen hundred fighting Men, (and not above One hundred and Fifty Miles distant from the *Choctaws*) whom tho' we heretofore have traded with, claimed, and held in our Alliance, yet the *French*, on account of that Fort, and a superior Ability to make them liberal Presents, have been for some time striving to gain them over to their Interest, and have succeeded with some of the Towns of the *Creeks*; which, if they can be secured in your Majesty's Interest, are the only Nation which your Majesty's Subjects here can depend upon as their best Barrier against any Attempts, either of the *French*, or their confederate *Indians*.

We most humbly pray Leave further to inform your Majesty, That the *French* at *Moville* perceiving, that they could not gain the *Indians* to their Interest, without buying their Deer-skins, (which is the only Commodity the *Indians* have to purchase Necessaries with) and the *French* not being able to dispose of those Skins, by reason of their having no Vend for them in *Old France*, they have found Means to encourage Vessels from hence, *New York*, and other Places, (which are not prohibited by the Acts of Trade) to truck those Skins with them for *Indian* trading Goods, especially the *British* Woollen Manufactures, which the *French* dispose of to the *Creeks* and *Choctaws*, and other their *Indians*; by which means the *Indians* are much more alienated from our Interest, and on every Occasion object to us, that the *French* can supply them with Strouds and Blankets, as well as the *English*; which would have the contrary Effect, if they were wholly furnished with those Commodities by your Majesty's Subjects trading among them. If a Stop were therefore put to that pernicious Trade with the *French*, the *Creek Indians* chief Dependence would be on this Government, and that of *Georgia*, to supply them with those Goods; by which means great Part of the *Choctaws* living next the *Creeks*, would see the Advantage the *Creek Indians* enjoyed by having *British* Woollen Manufactures wholly from your Majesty's Subjects, and thereby be invited in a short time to enter into a Treaty of Commerce with us, which they have lately made some Offers for, and which, if effected, will soon lessen the Interest of the *French* with

with these *Indians*, and by Degrees attach them to that of your Majesty.

The only Expedient we can propose to recover and confirm that Nation to your Majesty's Interest, is by speedily making them Presents, to withdraw them from the *French* Alliance; and by building some Forts among them, your Majesty maybe put into such a Situation, that, on the first Notice of Hostilities with the *French*, your Majesty may be able to reduce at once the *Alabama* Fort, and we may then stand against the *French* and their *Indians*, which if not timely prepared for, before a War breaks out, we have too much Reason to fear, we may be soon over-run by the united Strength of the *French*, the *Creeks*, and *Choctaws*, with many other Nations of their *Indian* Allies; for, should the *Creeks* become wholly Enemies, who are well acquainted with all our Settlements, we probably should also soon be deserted by the *Cherokees*, and a few other small Tribes of *Indians*, who, for the sake of our Booty, would readily join to make us a Prey to the *French* and Savages. Ever since the late *Indian* War, the Offences given us then by the *Creeks* have made that Nation very jealous of your Majesty's Subjects of this Province. We have therefore concerted Measures with the Honourable *James Oglethorpe*, Esq; who, being at the Head of a new Colony, will (we hope) be successful for your Majesty's Interest among that People. He has already, by Presents, attached the *Lower Creeks* to the Service of your Majesty, and has laudably undertaken to endeavour the fixing a Garison among the *Upper Creeks*, the Expence of which is already in Part provided for in this Session of the General Assembly of this Province: We hope therefore to prevent the *French* from encroaching farther on your Majesty's Territories, until your Majesty is graciously pleased further to strengthen and secure the same.

We find the *Cherokee* Nation has lately become very insolent to your Majesty's Subjects trading among them, notwithstanding the many Favours which the Chiefs of that Nation received from your Majesty in *Great Britain*, besides a considerable Expence which your Majesty's Subjects of this Province have been at in making them Presents; which inclines us to believe, that the *French*, by their *Indians*, have been tampering with them: We therefore beg Leave to inform your Majesty, that the building and mounting some Forts also among the *Cherokees*, and making them Presents, will be highly necessary to keep them steady in their Duty to your Majesty, lest the *French* may prevail in seducing that Nation, which they may the more readily be inclined to, from the Prospect of getting considerable Plunder

in Slaves, Cattle and Commodities, which, they very well know, they have among us. Several other Forts will be indispensably necessary, to be a Cover to your Majesty's Subjects settled backwards in this Province, as also to those of the Colony of *Georgia*, both which in Length are very extensive; for tho' the Trustees for establishing the Colony of *Georgia*, by a particular Scheme of good Management; painfully conducted by the Gentleman engaged here in that charitable Enterprize, have put that small Part of the Colony, which he has not yet been able to establish, in a tenable Condition against the *Spaniards* of *Florida*, which lie to the Southward, yet the back Exposition of those Colonies to the vast Number of *French* and *Indians*, which border on the Westward, must, in case of a War, cry greatly aloud for your Majesty's gracious and timely Succour. The Expence of our Safety on such an Occasion, we must, in all Humility, acquaint your Majesty, either for Men or Money, can never be effected by your Majesty's Subjects of this Province, who, in Conjunction with *Georgia*, do not, in the Whole, amount to more than Three thousand Five hundred Men that compose the Militia, and wholly consist of Planters, Traders, and other Men in Business.

Besides the many Dangers, which, by Land, we are exposed to from so many Enemies that lie on the Back of us, we further beg Leave to represent to your Majesty the defenceless Condition of our Ports and Harbours, where any Enemies of your Majesty's Dominions may very easily by Sea invade us, there being no Fortifications capable of making much Resistance. Those in *Charles-Town* Harbour are now in a very ruinous Condition, occasioned by late violent Storms and Hurricanes, which already cost this Country a great deal of Money, and now require several Thousands of Pounds to repair the old, and build new ones; to mount the Ordnance which your Majesty was graciously pleased to send us, which, with great Concern, we must inform your Majesty, we have not yet been able to accomplish, being lately obliged, for the Defence and Support of this your Majesty's Province and Government, to raise, by a Tax on the Inhabitants, a Supply of above Forty thousand Pounds Paper Currency *per Annum*, which is a considerable deal more than a third Part of all the Currency among us; a Charge which your Majesty's Subjects of this Province are but barely able to sustain. Since your Majesty's Royal Instruction to your Majesty's Governor here, an intire Stop has been put to the Duties which before accrued from *European* Goods imported; and if a War should happen, or any thing extraordinary to be further expensive here, we should be under the utmost Difficulties to provide additionally for the same, lest an Increase of Taxes, with an Apprehension of Danger, should

should drive away many of our present Inhabitants, as well as discourage others from coming here to settle, for the Defence and Improvement of your Majesty's Province, there being several daily moving, with their Families and Effects, to *North Carolina*, where there are no such Fears and Burdens.

We must further beg Leave to inform your Majesty, That amidst our other perillous Circumstances, we are subject to many intestine Dangers from the great Number of Negroes that are now among us, who amount at least to Twenty-two thousand Persons, and are Three to One of all your Majesty's White Subjects in this Province. Insurrections against us have been often attempted, and would at any time prove very fatal, if the *French* should instigate them, by artfully giving them an Expectation of Freedom. In such a Situation, we most humbly crave leave to acquaint your Majesty, that even the present ordinary Expences necessary for the Care and Support of this your Majesty's Province and Government cannot be provided for by your Majesty's Subjects of this Province, without your Majesty's gracious Pleasure to continue those Laws for Establishing the Negroes, and other Duties, for Seven Years, and for appropriating the same, which now lie before your Majesty for your Royal Assent and Approbation; and the further Expences that will be requisite for the erecting some Forts, and establishing Garisons in the several necessary Places, so as to form a Barrier for the Security of this your Majesty's Province, we most humbly submit to your Majesty.

Your Majesty's Subjects of this Province, with Fulness of Zeal, Duty and Affection to your most Gracious and Sacred Majesty, are so highly sensible of the great Importance of this Province to the *French*, that we must conceive it more than probable, if a War should happen, they will use all Endeavours to bring this Country under their Subjection: They would thereby be able to supply their Sugar Islands with all Sorts of Provisions and Lumber by an easy Navigation, which, to our great Advantage, is now not so practicable from the present *French* Colonies; besides the Facility of gaining then to their Interest, most of the *Indian* Trade on the Northern Continent, they might then easily unite the *Canadees* and *Choctaws* with the many other Nations of *Indians*, which are now in their Interest. And the several Ports and Harbours of *Carolina* and *Georgia*, which now enable your Majesty to be absolute Master of the Passage through the Gulph of *Florida*, and to impede at your Pleasure the Transportation home of the *Spanish* Treasure, would then prove so many convenient Harbours for your Majesty's Enemies, by their Privateers or Ships of War, to annoy a great Part of the *British* Trade

Trade to *America*, as well as that which is carried on through the Gulph from *Jamaica*, besides the Loss which *Great Britain* must feel in so considerable a Part of its Navigation, as well as the Exports of Masts, Pitch, Tar and Turpentine, which, without any Dependence on the Northern Powers of *Europe*, are from hence plentifully supplied for the Use of the *British* Shipping.

This is the present State and Condition of your Majesty's Province of *South Carolina*, utterly incapable of finding Funds sufficient for the Defence of this wide Frontier, and so destitute of White Men, that even Money itself cannot here raise a sufficient Body of them.

With all Humility we therefore beg Leave to lay ourselves at the Feet of your Majesty, humbly imploring your Majesty's most Gracious Care in the Extremities we should be reduced to on the breaking out of a War; and that your Majesty will be graciously pleased to extend your Protection to us, as your Majesty, in your great Wisdom, shall think most proper.

In the Council Chamber, the 9th of April 1734.

South Carolina.

ROBERT JOHNSON.

THO. BROUGHTON, President.

PAUL JENYS, Speaker.

NUMBER VI.

T *Thomas Pearce*, aged Forty Years and upwards, of the *Dover* Man of War, Mariner, having been at *Georgia* in *America*, on board the *Peter and James*, Capt. *George Dymond*, in the Year One thousand Seven hundred and Thirty-five, and from that Ship on board the *Hawk-Sloop*, stationed at *Georgia*, until the Beginning of the Year One thousand Seven hundred and Thirty-nine; and having sounded every Inlet from the Sea all along the Coast of *Georgia*, from *Jekyll Sound* to *Tybee Sound*, maketh Oath and saith, That the said Coast, Four Leagues from the Land, is all even Ground, not less than Seven or Eight Fathom Water; and any Ship keeping in that Depth of Water, may steer along the same with the greatest Safety, and anchor, if they have Occasion. That on the Bar at *Jekyll*, there is at least Thirteen Feet and a half at Low-water, and at High-water Spring-tides Twenty-four Feet: And on the Bar at *Tybee*, there is at least Sixteen Feet and an half at Low-water, and at High-water Spring-tides Twenty-five Feet and an half; and the Difference between the Spring and Neap Tides is generally between Three or Four Feet. And this Deponent further saith, That he is well assured, and would undertake by Sounding with a Boat, even at Neap Tides, to carry in Forty-gun Ships over either of the said Bars; and saith, That he has seen in the Sound at *St. Simon's* from *Jekyll Bar* Ten Sail of Ships at One time; and that Ten or Twelve Forty-gun Ships may safely ride there: But behind *Jekyll Island* there is Water and Room enough for Shipping for Ten Miles up; and that the Sound at *Tybee* is large enough to hold with Safety Seven or Eight Forty-gun Ships. And this Deponent further saith, That Ships in *Jekyll Sound* may in Twenty-four Hours, from the Bar, run out into the Gulph-stream of *Florida*, through which Stream the *Spanish Galleons* (when not passing the Windward Passage) always come.

THO. PEARCE.

NUMBER VII.

To the KING's Most Excellent Majesty,

*The humble Memorial of the Trustees for Establishing
the Colony of Georgia in America.*

Humbly Sheweth,

THAT they being intrusted by your Majesty with the Care of the Colony of *Georgia*, which was formerly Part of your Majesty's Province of *Carolina*; and your Majesty's Colony of *Georgia* being very much exposed to the Power of the *Spaniards*, and become an Object of their Envy, by having valuable Ports upon the homeward Passage from the *Spanish West-Indies*; and the *Spaniards* having increased their Forces in the Neighbourhood thereof, the Trustees, in consequence of the great Trust reposed in them by your Majesty, find themselves obliged humbly to lay before your Majesty their Inability sufficiently to protect your Majesty's Subjects settled in *Georgia*, under the Encouragement of your Majesty's Charter, against this late Increase of Forces; and therefore become humble Suppliants to your Majesty, on the Behalf of your Subjects settled in the Province of *Georgia*, That your Majesty will be pleased to take their Preservation into your Royal Consideration, that, by a necessary Supply of Forces, the Province may be protected against the great Dangers that seem immediately to threaten it.

All which is most humbly submitted to your Majesty's great Wisdom.

*Signed by Order of the Trustees, this 10th Day
of August 1737.*

BENJ. MARTYN, Secretary.

NUMBER VIII.

*To the Honourable the Trustees for Establishing the
Colony of Georgia in America.*

May it please your Honours,

WE, whose Names are underwritten, being all Settlers, Freeholders and Inhabitants in the Province of Georgia, and being sensible of the great Pains and Care exerted by you in endeavouring to settle this Colony, since it has been under your Protection and Management, do unanimously join to lay before you, with the utmost Regret, the following Particulars.

But, in the first Place, we must beg Leave to observe, That it has afforded us a great deal of Concern and Uneasiness, that former Representations made to you of the same Nature, have not been thought worthy of due Consideration, nor even of an Answer. We have most of us settled in this Colony, in pursuance of the Description and Recommendation given of it by you in *Britain*; and from the Experience of residing here several Years, do find, That it is impossible the Measures hitherto laid down and pursued for making it a Colony, can succeed. None of all those who have planted their Lands, have been able to raise sufficient Produce to maintain their Families in Bread-kind only, even though as much Application and Industry have been exerted to bring it about, as could be done by Men engaged in an Affair, on which they believe the Welfare of themselves and Posterity so much depended, and which they imagine must require more than ordinary Pains to make succeed; so that by the accumulated Expences every Year of Provisions, Cloathing and Medicines, &c. for themselves, Families and Servants, several have expended all their Money, nay, even run considerably in Debt, and so been obliged to give off Planting, and making further Improvements; and those who continue, are daily exhausting more and more of their Money, and some daily increasing their Debts, without a Possibility of being reimbursed, according to the present Constitution. This being now the general State of the Colony, it must be obvious, that People cannot subsist by their Land according to the present Establishment; and this being a Truth resulting from Trial, Practice and Experience, cannot be contradicted by any theoretical Scheme or Reasoning.

The

The Land then, according to the present Constitution, not being capable to maintain the Settlers here, they must unavoidably have recourse to and depend upon Trade: But, to our woeful Experience, likewise, the same Causes that prevent the first, obstruct the latter; for though the Situation of this Place is exceeding well adapted for Trade, and, if it was encouraged, might be much more improved by the Inhabitants, yet the Difficulties and Restrictions which we hitherto have, and at present do labour under, debar us of that Advantage. Timber is the only thing we have here which we might export; and notwithstanding we are obliged to fall it in planting our Land, yet we cannot manufacture it fit for a foreign Market, but at double the Expence of other Colonies; as for Instance, The River of *May*, which is but Twenty Miles from us, with Allowance of Negroes, load Vessels with that Commodity, at One half of the Price that we can do; and what should induce Persons to bring Ships here, when they can be loaded with One half of the Expence so near us? Therefore the Timber on the Land is only a continual Charge to the Possessors of it, though of very great Service in all the Northern Colonies, where Negroes are allowed, and consequently Labour cheap. We do not in the least doubt, but that in time Silk and Wine may be produced here, especially the former; but since the Cultivation of Land with White Servants only, cannot raise Provisions for our Families, as before-mentioned, therefore it is likewise impossible to carry on these Manufactures according to the present Constitution. It is very well known, that *Carolina* can raise every thing that this Colony can; and they having their Labour so much cheaper, will always ruin our Market, unless we are in some measure on a Footing with them; and as, in both, the Land is worn out in Four or Five Years, and then fit for nothing but Pasture, we must be always at a great deal more Expence than they, in clearing new Land for Planting. The Importation of Necessaries of Life comes to us at the most extravagant Rate; Merchants in general, especially of *England*, not being willing to supply the Settlers with Goods upon Commission, because no Person here can make them any Security of their Lands or Improvements, as is very often practised in other Places to promote Trade, when some of the Employer's Money is laid out in necessary Buildings and Improvements, fitting for the Trade intended, without which it cannot be carried on. The Benefit of the Importation therefore is all to transient Persons, who do not lay out any Money amongst us, but, on the contrary, carry every Penny out of the Place; and the chief Reason for their enhancing the Price is, because they cannot get any Goods here, either on Freight or Purchase, for another Market. If the Advantages

Advantages accruing from Importation centred in the Inhabitants, the Profit thereof would naturally circulate amongst us, and be laid out in Improvements in the Colony. Your Honours, we imagine, are not insensible of the Numbers that have left this Province, not being able to support themselves and Families any longer; and those still remaining, who had Money of their own, and Credit with their Friends, have laid out most of the former in Improvements, and lost the latter for doing it on such precarious Titles; and upon account of the present Establishment, not above Two or Three Persons, except those brought on Charity, and Servants sent by you, have come here, for the Space of Two Years past, either to settle Land, or encourage Trade; neither do we hear of any such likely to come, until we are on better Terms.

It is true, his Majesty has been graciously pleased to grant a Regiment for the Defence of this Province, and our neighbouring Colony, which indeed will very much assist us in defending ourselves against all Enemies; but, otherwise, does not in the least contribute to our Support; for all that Part of their Pay which is expended here, is laid out with transient People, and our Neighbours in *Carolina*, who are capable to supply them with Provisions, and other Necessaries, at a moderate Price, which we, as before observed, are not at all capable to do, upon the present Establishment. This then being our present Condition, it is obvious what the Consequences must be.

But we, for our Parts, have intirely relied on, and confided in, your good Intentions, believing you would redress any Grievances that should appear; and now, by our long Experience from Industry, and continual Application to Improvement of Land here, do find it impossible to pursue it, or even to subsist ourselves any longer, according to the present Nature of the Constitution: And likewise believing you will agree to those Measures that are found from Experience capable to make this Colony succeed, and to promote which, we have consumed our Money, Time and Labour; we do, from a sincere and true Regard to its Welfare, and in Duty both to you and ourselves, beg Leave to lay before your immediate Consideration, the Two following chief Causes of these our present Misfortunes, and this deplorable State of the Colony, and which, we are certain, if granted, would be an infallible Remedy for both.

I. The Want of a free Title or Fee-simple to our Lands; which, if granted, would both occasion great Numbers of new Settlers to come amongst us, and likewise encourage those who remain here, chearfully to proceed in making further Improve-
 Q ments,

ments, as well to retrieve their sunk Fortunes, as to make Provision for their Posterity.

II. The Want of the Use of Negroes with proper Limitations; which if granted, would both induce great Numbers of White People to come here, and also render us capable to subsist ourselves by raising Provisions upon our Lands, until we could make some Produce fit for Export, and in some measure to balance our Importation. We are very sensible of the Inconveniencies and Mischiefs that have already, and do daily arise, from an unlimited Use of Negroes; but we are as sensible, that these may be prevented by a due Limitation, such as so many to each White Man, or so many to such a Quantity of Land; or in any other manner which your Honours shall think most proper. By granting us, Gentlemen, these two Particulars, and such other Privileges as his Majesty's most dutiful Subjects in *America* enjoy, you will not only prevent our impending Ruin, but, we are fully satisfied also, will soon make this the most flourishing Colony possessed by his Majesty in *America*, and your Memories will be perpetuated to all future Ages, our latest Posterity sounding your Praises, as their first Founders, Patrons and Guardians; but if by denying us those Privileges, we ourselves and Families are not only ruined, but even our Posterity likewise, you will always be mentioned as the Cause and Authors of all their Misfortunes and Calamities; which we hope will never happen.

We are, with all due Respect,

Savannah in Georgia, December the 9th 1738.

Your Honours most dutiful,

and obedient Servants,

Henry Parker
Robert † Gilbert his Mark
Thomas Christie
John Fallowfield
John Brownfield
William Woodroofe
Pat. Tailfer
And. Grant
Sam. Mercer
Robert Williams
Patrick Graham
Da. Douglas
Tho. Baillie
Hugh Anderson

James Williams
Edward Jenkins
Thomas Omaston
Joseph Wardrop
George Buncle
Adrian Loyer
P. Joubert
John Burton
Robert Hows
Wm. † Maiers his Mark
Thomas Salter
James Baillow
James Anderson
John Seillie

James

James Carwells
 John Lyndall
 Jos. Fitzwalter
 Elisha Forster
 Walter Fox
 William Ewen
 J. Amory
 Ja. Houston
 Jacob Mathews
 Isaac Young
 Robert Hainks
 Archibald Glen
 Tho. Neale
 Stephen + Terrien his Mark
 Sam. Ward
 James + Smith his Mark
 Pierre Morel
 Stephen de Monford
 David Gainder
 James + Chensac his Mark
 James + Landry his Mark
 Simson + Rouviere his Mark
 Louis Stamen
 Thomas Tripp
 Sam. Holmes
 James Mure
 William Parker
 John Graham
 James Papot
 John Penrose
 David Snook
 Edward Townsend
 John Desborough
 Andrew Duche
 James Galloway
 John Desborough, jun.
 Edward Bush
 Benj. Adams
 Charles Britain
 John Rae
 William Colthred
 John Young
 Samuel Lacey
 Andrew Walker
 John Miller
 Richard Rogers
 Thomas Gantlet

William Starfichet
 Petre Baillou
 Peter Emory
 Henry Lloyd
 Wm. Elbert
 John Smith
 Wm. Calvert
 Stephen Marrauld
 Richard Millechamp
 Isaac Young, sen.
 John Kelly
 Jos. Stanley
 Tho. + Young his Mark
 Thomas + Cross his Mark
 Richard Davis
 Thomas Wattel
 Thomas + Baillie his Mark
 James Corneck
 James Burnsides
 Hugh + Frazer his Mark
 Samuel Parker
 William Stirling
 Tho. Andrews
 George Gorsand
 John Stonebawer
 John Teasdeall
 Wm. + Greenfield his Mark
 Charles + Greenfield his Mark
 Thomas + Young his Mark
 James Dormer
 William Carter
 Henry + Moulton his Mark
 Thomas Tibbett
 James Dean
 Don. Stewart
 Gille Becu
 Francis Brooks
 John Clark
 Henry Green
 Jacob Watts
 John Dudding
 George + Bush his Mark
 Peter + Deshter his Mark
 Henry + Manly his Mark
 Head Gardiner
 Kenody O Brien.

NUMBER

NUMBER IX.

WE are informed, that our Neighbours of *Savannah* have petitioned your Excellency for the Liberty of having Slaves. We hope, and earnestly intreat, that before such Proposals are hearkened unto, your Excellency will consider our Situation, and of what dangerous and bad Consequence such Liberty would be of to us, for many Reasons;

I. The Nearness of the *Spaniard*, who have proclaimed Freedom to all Slaves who run away from their Masters, makes it impossible for us to keep them without more Labour in guarding them, than what we would be at to do their Work.

II. We are laborious, and know a White Man may be by the Year more usefully employed than a Negro.

III. We are not rich, and becoming Debtors for Slaves, in case of their running away or dying, would inevitably ruin the poor Master, and he become a greater Slave to the Negro Merchant, than the Slave he bought could be to him.

IV. It would oblige us to keep a Guard-duty at least as severe as when we expected a daily Invasion; and if that was the Case, how miserable would it be to us, and our Wives and Families, to have an Enemy without, and more dangerous ones in our Bosom!

V. It's shocking to human Nature, that any Race of Mankind, and their Posterity, should be sentenced to perpetual Slavery; nor in Justice can we think otherwise of it, than that they are thrown amongst us to be our Scourge one Day or other for our Sins; and as Freedom to them must be as dear as to us, what a Scene of Horror must it bring about! And the longer it is unexecuted, the bloody Scene must be the greater. We therefore, for our own sakes, our Wives and Children, and our Posterity, beg your Consideration, and intreat, that instead of introducing Slaves, you'll put us in the way to get us some of our Countrymen, who with their Labour in time of Peace, and our Vigilance, if we are invaded,

invaded, with the Help of those, will render it a difficult thing to hurt us, or that Part of the Province we possess. We will for ever pray for your Excellency, and are, with all Submission,

New Inverness, 3d
January 1738-9.

Your Excellency's most obliged

humble Servants,

*John Mackintosh Moore
John Mackintosh Lynvilge
Ranald M'Donald
H M Hugh Morrison's Mark
John M'Donald
John Macklean
John Mackintosh Son to L.
John M'Intosh Bain
James M'Kay
Daniel Clark, First
Alexander Clarke, Son to the above
Donald Clark, Third, his Mark †
Jof. & I Burges his Mark
Donald Clark, Second
Archibald A M B M'Bain his Mark
Alexander Munro
William Munro
John Cuthbert.*

To his Excellency General Oglethorpe.

R

NUMBER

NUMBER X.

Ebenezer, 13th of March 1739.

WE, *Saltzburghers* and Inhabitants of *Ebenezer*, that have signed this Letter, intreat humbly, in our and our Brethrens Names, your Excellency would be pleased to shew us the Favour of desiring the honourable Trustees for sending to *Georgia* another Transport of *Saltzburghers* to be settled at *Ebenezer*. We have, with one Accord, wrote a Letter to our Father in God, the Reverend Mr. *Senior Urlsperger*, at *Augspurg*, and in that Letter expressly named those *Saltzburghers* and *Austrians*, whom, as our Friends, Relations and Countrymen, we wish to see settled here. We can, indeed, attest of them, that they fear the Lord truly, love Working, and will conform themselves to our Congregation: We have given them an Account of our being settled well; and being mighty well pleased with the Climate and Condition of this Country, having here several Preferences in spiritual and temporal Circumstances, for other People in *Germany*, which your Honour will find in the here inclosed Copy of our Letter to Mr. *Senior Urlsperger*; if they fare as we do, having been provided in the Beginning with Provisions, a little Stock for Breed, some Tools, and good Land, by the Care of the honourable Trustees; and if God grants his Blessing to their Work, we doubt not, but they will gain with us easily their Bread and Subsistence, and lead a quiet and peaceable Life, in all Godliness and Honesty. Though it is here a hotter Season than our native Country is, yet not so extremely hot, as we were told on the first time of our Arrival; but since we have been now used to the Country, we find it tolerable, and, for working People, very convenient; setting themselves to work early in the Morning, till Ten o'Clock; and in the Afternoon, from Three to Sun-set; and having Business at Home, we do them in our Huts and Houses, in the Middle of the Day, till the greatest Heat is over. People in *Germany* are hindered by Frost and Snow in the Winter, from doing any Work in the Fields and Vineyards; but we have this Preference, to do the most and heaviest Work at such a time, preparing the Ground sufficiently for planting in the Spring: We were told by several People, after our Arrival, that it proves quite impossible and dangerous for White People to plant and manufacture any Rice, being a Work only for Negroes, not for *European* People; but having Experience of the contrary, we laugh at such a Talking, seeing that several People of

us have had, in last Harvest, a greater Crop of Rice than they wanted for their own Consumption. If God is pleased to enable us by some Money for building such Mills, convenient for cleaning the Rice, as we use in *Germany*, for making several Grains, fit for eating, then the Manufacture of Rice will be an easy and profitable thing. For the present, we crave your Excellency's Goodness to allow, for the Use of the whole Congregation, some Rice Sieves, of several Sorts, from *Charles-Town*, which cannot be had at *Savannah*: We will be accountable to the Store for them. Of Corn, Pease, Potatoes, Pomkins, Cabbage, &c. we had such a good Quantity, that many Bushels are sold, and much was spent in feeding Cows, Calves and Hogs. If the Surveyor, according to his Order and Duty, had used Dispatch in laying out our Farms, (which we have got not sooner than last Fall) *item*, if not, we all were disappointed by long Sickness, and planting the yellow *Pensilvania* Corn; we would have been able, by the Blessing of God, to spare a greater Quantity of Grain for getting Meat-kind and Cloaths, of which we are in Want. It is true, that Two Acres of Ground, for each Family's Garden, are set out some time ago; but being there very few Swamps fit for planting of Rice, and some Part of them wanting a good deal of Dung, we were not able, in the Beginning, to dung it well; therefore we could not make such a good Use of those Acres, as we now have Reason to hope, by the Assistance of God, after our Plantations are laid out: Hence it will be, that we plant the good Ground first, and improve the other Soil then, when Occasion will require it, in the best manner we can. In the first Time, when the Ground must be cleared from Trees, Bushes and Roots, and fenced in carefully, we are to undergo some hard Labour, which afterwards will be the easier and more pleasing, when the hardest Trial is over, and our Plantations are better regulated. A good deal of Time was spent in building Huts, Houses, and other necessary Buildings, in Town, and upon the Farms; and since, we wanted Money for several Expences; several Persons of us hired themselves out for some Weeks for building the Orphan-house, and its Appurtenances; *item*, The Reverend Mr. *Gronau's* House, which happened to be built in the hottest Summer Season; and now some of us are employed to build the Reverend Mr. *Bolzius's* House; which Buildings have taken away some time from our Work in the Ground; but the fair Opportunity of earning some Money at Home, was a great Benefit to us; this now being so, that neither the hot Summer Season, nor any thing else, hinders us from Work in the Ground, and we wish to lead a quiet and peaceable Life at our Place. We humbly beseech the honourable Trustees not to allow it, that any

Negro

Negro might be brought to our Place, or in our Neighbourhood, knowing by Experience, that Houses and Gardens will be robbed always by them, and White People are in Danger of Life because of them, besides other great Inconveniences. Likewise we humbly beseech you and the Trustees not to allow to any Person the Liberty of buying up Lands at our Place, by which, if granted, it would happen, that by bad and turbulent Neighbours our Congregation would be spoilt, and poor harmless People troubled and oppressed: But we wish and long for such Neighbours to be settled here, whose Good-name and honest Behaviour is known to us and our Favourers. The Honourable Trustees have been always Favourers and Protectors of poor and distressed People; wherefore we beseech you and them, they would be pleased to take us further under their fatherly Care, that the Remembrance of their Benevolence and Kindness to our Congregation might be conveyed to our late Posterity, and be highly praised. We put up our Prayers to God for rewarding your Excellency, and the Honourable Trustees, manifold for all their good Assistance and Benefits, which are bestowed upon us, and beg humbly the Continuance of your and their Favour and Protection, being, with the greatest Submission and Respect,

Your Honours

Most Obedient Dutiful Servants,

Inhabitants at Ebenezer.

*Gabriel Maurer
John Maurer
George Kogler
Paulus Zittrauer
Peter Reuter
Stephen Rottenberger
Ambrosii Zubli
John Jacob Zubli
Christopher Ortmann
Ruprecht Kalcher
Leonhard Rauner
Christian Riedelsperger
Fridrick Willhelm Moller
Martin Hertzog
Christian Hessler
John Pletter
Frank Sigismund*

*John Hernberger
George Bruckner
Carl. Sigismund Ott
Matthias Zettler
Ruprecht Eischberger
John Peter Arnsdorff
Bartholomeus Rieser
Bartholomeus Zant
Thomas Gschwandel
Simon Reiter
Matthias Brandner
Christian Leimberger
Martin Lackner
Luprecht Steiner
Veit Lemmenhoffer
John & Carl. Floerel
Ruprecht Zimmerman*

Simon

Simon Steiner
George Schwaiger
John Schmidt
Leonhard Crause
Peter Gruber
Jacob Schartner
Joseph Leitner
John Cornberger

Andreas Grimmiger
Matthias Burgsteiner
Veit Landsfelder
Joseph Ernst
John Michel Riefer
Thomas Pichler
John Spielbiegler

We Ministers of the Congregation at *Ebenezer* join with the *Saltzburgers* in this Petition, and verify that every one of them has signed it with the greatest Readiness and Satisfaction.

To His Excellency
General Oglethorpe.

JOHN MARTIN BOBLIUS.
ISRAEL CHRISTIAN GRONAU.

NUMBER XI.

*To the Magistrates of the Town of Savannah in the
Province of Georgia.*

THE Trustees for establishing the Colony of *Georgia* in *America* have received by the Hands of Mr. *Benjamin Ball*, of *London*, Merchant, an attested Copy of a Representation, signed by you the Magistrates, and many of the Inhabitants of *Savannah*, on the 9th of *December* last, for altering the Tenure of the Lands, and introducing Negroes into the Province, transmitted from thence by Mr. *Robert Williams*.

The Trustees are not surpris'd to find unwary People drawn in by crafty Men to join in a Design of extorting by Clamour, from the Trustees, an Alteration in the fundamental Laws, framed for the Preservation of the People from those very Designs.

But the Trustees cannot but express their Astonishment, that you the Magistrates, appointed by them to be Guardians of the People, by putting those Laws in Execution, should so far forget your Duty, as to put yourselves at the Head of this Attempt.

However, they direct you to give the Complainants this Answer from the Trustees: That they should deem themselves very unfit for the Trust reposed in them by his Majesty on their Behalf, if they could be prevailed upon by such an irrational Attempt, to give up a Constitution, framed with the greatest Caution for the Preservation of Liberty and Property, and of which the Laws against the Use of Slaves, and for the Entail of Lands, are the surest Foundations.

And the Trustees are the more confirmed in their Opinion of the Unreasonableness of this Demand, that they have received Petitions from the *Darien*, and other Parts of the Province, representing the Inconvenience and Danger, which must arise to the good People of the Province from the Introduction of Negroes: and as the Trustees themselves are fully convinced, that besides the Hazard attending of that Introduction, it would destroy all Industry among the White Inhabitants; and that, by giving them a Power to alien their Lands, the Colony would soon be too like its Neighbours, void of White Inhabitants, filled with Blacks, and reduced to be the precarious Property of a Few, equally expos'd to domestick Treachery, and foreign Invasion: And therefore the Trustees cannot be supposed to be in any Disposition of granting this Request; and if they have not, before this,

this, signified their Dislike of it, their Delay is to be imputed to no other Motives, but the Hopes they had conceived, that Time and Experience would bring the Complainants to a better Mind. And the Trustees readily join Issue with them in their Appeal to Posterity, who shall judge between them, who were their best Friends, those who endeavoured to preserve for them a Property in their Lands, by tying up the Hands of their unthrifty Progenitors; or they who wanted a Power to mortgage or alien them; who were the best Friends to the Colony, those who, with great Labour and Cost, had endeavoured to form a Colony of his Majesty's Subjects, and persecuted Protestants from other Parts of *Europe*; had placed them on a fruitful Soil, and strove to secure them in their Possessions, by those Arts which naturally tend to keep the Colony full of useful and industrious People, capable both to cultivate and defend it; or those who, to gratify the greedy and ambitious Views of a few Negro Merchants, would put it into their Power to become sole Owners of the Province, by introducing their baneful Commodity, which, it is well known, by sad Experience, has brought our neighbour Colonies to the Brink of Ruin, by driving out their White Inhabitants, who were their Glory and Strength, to make room for Black, who are now become the Terror of their unadvised Masters.

*Signed, by Order of the Trustees, this Twentieth
Day of June 1739.*

BENJ. MARTYN, Secretary. (L. S.)

F I N I S.

1751
this, I think, is the Delay is to be imputed to
no other Cause, but the Hopes they had conceived, that
time and experience would bring the Complainants to a better
Mind. And the Trustees, by joining in their
Appeal to Reason, who had been between them, who were
their best friends, that who endeavored to preserve for them
a Property in their Land, by trying up the Hands of their wantonly
Progenitors: or they who wanted a Power to mortgage or alien
them: who were the best Friends to the Colony, those who
with great Labour and Cost, had endeavored to form a Colony
of his Majesty's Subjects, and persecuted Protestants from other
Parts of the World; had placed them on a fertile Soil, and gave
to secure them in their Possessions, by those Arts which natu-
rally tend to keep the Colony full of labour and industry
Produce, and to keep it to cultivate and defend it: or those who
to give the Colony and its own Views of a few Negro Mer-
chants, would put it into their Power to become Owners of
the Province, by introducing the Contraband, which
the Trustees by the Experience of their own neighbourhood
Colonies to the Point of View, had seen out their White Inha-
bitants who were their Glory and their strength, to make room for
Negroes, who were now become the Terror of their neighbours.



Done in Council of the Trustees the 17th day of June 1732.

John Martin Secretary (L.S.)